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The Daily Commercial.

Another New Thought.

General LEE, of the Rebel army, has been writing a long letter to General GRANT on the retaliation question, in which he sets forth that the "Confederate States," although no longer in the Federal Union, are entitled to their rights, under the Constitution, relating to Slaves owing service to masters in the "Confederate States." This is certainly a very cool proposition to emanate from a Rebel in the fourth year of the war. Think of it,—Rebels demanding their rights under the Constitution, against the authority of which they have been fighting so long! It is very refreshing.

General Grant on Slavery.

General GRANT has informed General LEE that this is not a war against Slavery, but against Rebel Independence, and, in consequence of this, he intends to protect the rights of every Union soldier, without regard to color or nationality. It may baffle General LEE to explain what connection Slavery, under the Constitution in the old Union, has to do with the rights of Union soldiers fighting against the rebellion.

Union Meetings To-Night.

There will be a Union meeting in Concert Hall this evening, which will be addressed by the Hon. THOMAS WILLIAMS and Rev. Dr. PRESTLEY.

In Alleghony there will also be a grand Union gathering in Diamond Square. Col. GRANVILLE MOODY, of Ohio, and others will address the people.

Let the Hall be crowded, and the Diamond blocked with loyal Union men.

The Rebel Plot on the Canadian Border.

There need be no longer any doubt as to the character of the raid of the rebels from Canada upon St. Albans. George N. Sanders has revealed the whole thing in a letter to the Montreal *Evening Telegraph*, in which he very impudently asserts that the raid into Vermont was duly authorized by the "Confederate Government at Richmond," and adds that "this enterprise was conducted without *unnecessary* violence." The Toronto *Globe* finds fault with the rebel robbers and murderers making Canada a base of operations; takes the ground that "such a thing ought either to be an offense against Canadian laws, or such an offense against American law as would come under the operation of the Extradition Treaty," and suggests "that a continuance of these raids may involve the Provinces in trouble, and adds that if the brigand expedition from the Province becomes known or suspected, it will be the imperative duty of any good citizen to report the matter at once to the authorities."

So it appears that at last the legal conditions of this question of international friendship are to be tested, and that too at the instance of our Canadian neighbors "over the border." If Canada does right this time, she will be better to us than a "border State."

Attempt to Count in a Congressman.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press*, from Gettysburg, states that the Democratic return judges, to-day, rejected eight soldiers' returns, for informality. These rejected returns gave Koontz, Union candidate for Congress, one hundred and eight majority. The rejection of these returns, and the attempt to defeat Koontz, has produced much indignation among fair-minded people of all parts. The Union judges protested, and refused to sign the return.

Union Victory in West Virginia.

The Union men of West Virginia have won a complete victory, having elected their entire State Ticket, Legislature and two members of Congress. The contest was warm and foreshadows a Union victory in November.

Oil Intelligence.

The Eureka Oil Co., John B. Gest, President John J. Kromer, Secretary, is another heavy company of Philadelphia, operating in oil matters, in Wetzel and Pleasants counties, West Virginia.

Some Oil Companies are operating in West Virginia that we have not heretofore noticed. Among them are: Bull Creek Oil Co., Isaac Phillips, Philadelphia, President—capital $1,000,000; Burning Spring Oil Co., Cow Creek and Stillwell Run Oil Co.; French Creek Fairchilding Oil Co., E. C. Peebles, Philadelphia, President—capital $650,000; Gilfillan Oil Co.; Horse Creek Oil Co.; Kanawha Valley Oil Creek Co., Patrick Brady, Philadelphia, President—capital $300,000; West Virginia Oil Co., John S. Heffman, Philadelphia, Secretary—capital $200 000. These are all we believe, Philadelphia companies. We know nothing of some of them, except the name; there are others, but we are not advised even of their names.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

HOOD'S MOVEMENTS.—It appears that Hood is again threatening Tennessee. His intelligence come unexpected, owing to the fact that our last news (on Wednesday) than sixty miles south of the river, with Sherman close upon his rear. How he has been enabled to get back again, over this long distance in so short a time, is certainly a mystery located this paripathetic Gen. and army more tery. A conflict in statements is clearly apparent.

GEN. BIRNEY died in the delirium of fever. His last words have a political value that should make them a Union war cry throughout the loyal States. Rising suddenly in his bed, his eyes blazing with the fire that consumed him, he cried with a trumpet voice, "Boys, keep your eyes on that flag!" and fell back dead.

UNION MAJORITY IN PHILADELPHIA.—It has now been officially ascertained, by the counting of the soldiers' votes, that the Union majority in these returns is 1,544, which added to the Union majority on the home vote, 7,641, makes the Union majority at the late election 9,185.

Bishop SIMPSON is to deliver his great lecture on the "future prospects of our country," in the Academy of Music, New York, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of that city, on Thursday evening.

THE DICTATOR.—Concerning this iron-clad, the New York *Post* of Saturday says: The Dictator has been hauled into the stream, preparatory to going to sea. Her engines work indifferently, and the anchor purchase will not do the work promised. The vessel is now but fourteen inches out of water, and lacks five hundred tons of coal, ordnance stores, &c., which will, it put on board, place her decks even with the surface of the water. This will render her a small target for the enemy. This vessel was designed, planned and contracted for by Captain Ericsson. She is expected to have a speed of from fourteen to sixteen miles per hour. Her engines thus far have made twenty-two turns per minute.

THE Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: The recommendation of the Governors of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, to arm the slaves whenever it may be deemed necessary, points almost certainly to the adoption of that policy by the Rebel Congress, which is to meet in a few days. The subject has no doubt been forced upon the Executive above mentioned by the absolute dearth of all other fighting material, and the determination they still express to secure the independence of the States "or perish in the attempt." This latter course (the arming of the negroes) may, indeed, be the finishing blow—the fatal weapon that shall cripple the South for a century to come.

INTENDED ELECTION FRAUDS IN OHIO.—The Union Executive Committee of Ohio has been advised through trustworthy sources that the Copperheads in several sections of the State, where they are in majority, intend to perpetrate immense frauds at the coming election. Their plan is to vote early in the day in citizens' dress and then at a later hour in soldiers uniform and smuggle into the ballot box another vote, either at the same or some adjoining poll, under the control of their friends.

The New York Election Frauds

Donahue Guilty and Sentenced.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.

The Washington dispatch to the *Herald* says the New York election frauds still attract a good share of attention. It is understood that Donahue has been found guilty, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The Advance on Richmond

GRANT'S LAST MOVEMENT

Operations Wednesday and Thursday

Fifteen Miles of Country Gained.

No General Engagement as Yet.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 29.

Full details of the movement of the Army of the Potomac on Thursday and Friday, the fact of which is to-day also officially announced, were received by the mail boat from City Point this morning. For several days it had been known that Lee was massing a large force of troops on our left. The result of this was an immediate movement on Friday to strengthen our left, and three corps were marched out of our intrenchments towards the left, driving in the rebel skirmishers with ease as the troops advanced. During this advance two lines of rebel rifle pits, about four miles west of the Weldon Railroad, were captured after a spirited fight. The rebels also had a strong redoubt in a naturally well defended position, which was captured after about one hour of quite hard fighting by Smith's brigade of the 2d Corps, with a loss on our side of about forty killed and wounded. Three of the killed were field officers, among them Lieutenant Colonel Potter, of the 4th Ohio volunteers.

After this defeat, the enemy fell back quite rapidly towards what is known as the Boydton plank road, running parallel with the Petersburg and Lynchburg or Southside Railroad, where they had a regular line of intrenchments defending both of these roads. It is over this plank road that Lee hauls his supplies from the northern terminus of the Weldon Railroad to his army in front of Petersburg.

The movement thus far to the extreme left had proved a success, but the enemy had taken up a strong intrenched position, and it was therefore necessary to form line of battle there. Three columns of our forces then advanced to within one mile of the enemy's works and deployed in the line of battle, the whole swinging around and extending about seven miles. The greater portion run through a dense woods. Our forces opened by a general artillery fire, which was soon replied to all along the lines.

This continued almost all day without any great loss. About four o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, by some mistake, there was a failure to connect the right of the 24 corps with the left of the 5th. Mahone's rebel brigade, perceiving the gap, made a desperate attack. This was only a temporary reverse, for Crawford's division of the 5th corps drove the enemy beyond our front, and the line was connected. The 9th corps held the extreme right of the line where there was but little fighting, and it consequently intrenched its position.

The Fifth Corps, Gen. Warren, had a very rough part of the country to pass over, and with the Second Corps, Hancock's, did the heaviest fighting in driving the enemy from the rifle pits, redoubts, &c., back to his strong line of works covering the Plank and South Side Railroads. During the afternoon of Friday, operations were almost impeded by a heavy rain which continued for several hours, and lasting during all of Friday night. On yesterday the storm continued and the troops were withdrawn near to the line of former occupation.

The results of this movement are thus summed up: The enemy was forced back over three miles in width and seven in length, out of rifle pits and redoubts to a strong line of works covering the Southside Railroad. From this position he assumed the offensive and was repulsed. The object of the movement having been accomplished, our troops were withdrawn. The rebel troops which confronted us on the left were A. P. Hill's and Longstreet's Corps. Our losses were very slight, considering the extent and importance of the movement.

By Associated Press.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
In the Field, October 27—9 P. M. }

The long looked for and talked of advance of the armies operating against Richmond has at last taken place. Yesterday morning the preparations were completed by the withdrawal of the greater part of the Army of the Potomac from the trenches and massing it in the rear, ready for the movement. The Fifth Division of the Second Corps, with part of the Fifth Corps, held the entire line, from the Appomattox on the right to some distance south-west of the Weldon Railroad, on the left. All baggage, wagons, &c., were sent to the rear at City Point. At two o'clock this morning General Hancock, with the Second and Third divisions of his corps, moved along the Vaughn Road, running southwest, and after crossing Thatcher's Run, found the rebels intrenched in a strong position. General Hancock at once charged them on the flank and drove them out, and took some seventy prisoners, mostly cavalry, among whom was Major Venable, an aid to Gen. Lee's staff, but on what General's staff he would not tell.

The Fifth Corps took the Squirrel Level road, and found the rebels massed in force on it with the Dunlap road, which runs north from the Vaughn road to the Boynton road. From this they were driven by our skirmishers with some loss, the rebels leaving behind about forty wounded in the affair. The Third Division of this corps took the advance, and crossing Thatcher's Run, connected with the Second Corps. Meanwhile General Hancock advanced along a by-road, driving the rebels before him till he reached Boynton plank-road, when he halted and formed his line of battle on the farm of Mrs. Butler, the left reaching some distance west of the road and the right extending to a thick wood on Rowanty Creek. The Fifth Corps had also formed and advanced through the woods two miles, but the left of the line failed to connect with the right of the Second Corps. The rebels felt back as we advanced until the line reached Thatcher's Run again, when the rebels were found behind strong intrenchments, and brisk firing ensued, but without much loss on either side.

At about four o'clock in the afternoon the rebels, taking advantage of the break in the line, between the Second and Fifth Corps, massed General Anderson's Division of Gen. Hill's Corps, and charged the right wing of the Second Corps, which gave way and fell back a short distance, but being reinforced, charged and checked the advance of the rebels and captured a number of prisoners. Our loss in the affair is not known, but is not believed heavy. A few minutes after the rebel cavalry which had been cut off on the Boynton road made an attack on General Gregg's Division, directly in the rear of the 2d Corps, and for a time a sharp skirmish was kept up. General Gregg dismounted some of his men, and finally drove them off. In the charge made on the 2d Corps, two guns were said to have been taken by the rebels, but it is stated they were subsequently recaptured. Fighting continued on this part of the line until after dark, when a heavy rain storm set in, putting an end to the fighting for the day.

The Ninth Corps occupied the right of the advance, but did not gain much ground, the object being to allow the left to get fairly around on the Boynton plankroad before the right advanced. The colored division of the Ninth corps had some skirmishing with the rebels, but nothing approaching a fight. They lost a few wounded. Gen. Gregg's cavalry had a sharp fight with the rebels in the forenoon, when they attacked the latter's rear on the Vaughn road, and drove them back, capturing a number of prisoners and eight or ten wagons loaded with supplies, together with some horses, mules, etc. The troops which occupied the country over which we passed to-day were Butler's and Young's divisions of South Carolina and Georgia troops, with a portion of Wilcox's brigade. Our left wing gained about fifteen miles of country to-day, and is now in position to attack the enemy's works on the flank. Gen. Warren had a sharp encounter to-day, while riding along the line, a ball grazing his cheek and making a slight wound.

SECOND DISPATCH.

IN THE FIELD, October 28—7½ A. M.—The number of prisoners taken yesterday is about 300. Late last evening some rebel cavalry captured three or four ambulances belonging to the Fifth Corps, which got on the wrong road.

NEW YORK, October 29.—The *Commercial's* special says that the officers on Grant's staff write that the late movement was only a reconnoissance, and a point has been gained within fifteen miles of the next movement of the greatest importance, and it is hoped of brilliant success.

NEW YORK, October 29.—There is nothing later from General Grant than the telegraph to-day. Dispatches from the Shenandoah valley represent all quiet. The guerrillas between Martinsburg and Winchester are very bold, and guards are necessary to protect trains and persons passing through. There are reports that the rebels are preparing for an extensive raid toward West Virginia.

WASHINGTON, October 30.

Steamers arrived here to-day from City Point, bringing several hundred soldiers wounded during the military operations of the 27th. The Richmond papers of Friday makes great boasts of victory over our troops on Thursday.

Guerrillas in West Virginia Defeated.

THE NOTORIOUS THURMAN MORTALLY WOUNDED.

CHARLESTOWN, W. V., Oct. 29.

Col. Witcher's gang of rebel freebooters, numbering, according to the statement of prisoners, 425 men, made an attack on Winfield before daylight this morning. One company of the 11th West Virginia Cavalry, Captain Reynolds, numbering seventy-five men, intrenched, were waiting for Colonel Witcher. The rebels made three desperate charges, and were each time handsomely repulsed with considerable loss. The notorious guerrilla, Phil. Thurman, who has been a terror to the people of West Virginia, fell into our hands mortally wounded, and has since died. A brother of Thurman's, equally as desperate, is in our hands a prisoner. Our loss is one man mortally wounded. Our cavalry are in hot pursuit of Witcher, and his chances for escape are slim.

Highly Interesting.

Destructive Fire in Jersey City.

Outrage on the New York & Erie R. R.

Negro Conscription in New Orleans.

The Steamer "Ike Davis" Captured by the Rebels.

The Canadian Confederacy.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says the President is in the most cheerful vein to-day, in view of the military situation. It is thought there is good news in his possession which will speedily be made public.

Early's artillery, captured by Sheridan, was exhibited on Pennsylvania avenue to-day. The car manufactory of Wm. Cummings, in Jersey City, was burned last night. Zeno Lecois' foundery was partially destroyed. The loss of each is at least $50,000.

On Thursday night the passengers on the New York and Erie Railroad were attacked and robbed by a gang of ruffians from this city and Philadelphia who were going to witness a prize fight. Last night the Chief of the Police of Jersey City learned they were on their return and made arrangements to arrest them, but on nearing the city the ruffians burst open the car doors, put down the brakes, and stopped the cars sufficiently to jump off, and escaped. Ten men, however, were arrested on suspicion of belonging to the gang. Twelve more were arrested on the midnight train. An examination was had to-day. The conductor identified most of them as passengers.

The *Herald's* special says: Gov. Allen has already commenced the conscription of negroes for the rebel army in Iberville parish. His cavalry are scouting the country for the purpose of enforcing the conscription. They carry off every negro able to bear arms.

Walker's rebel division is reported as having crossed the Mississippi river. Hurlbut has issued orders requiring the enrollment of all persons within his lines between the ages of 18 and 45.

Gen. Buckner, commanding the rebel forces west of Nashville, has issued an order requiring all deserters to return to the army, offering free pardon if they return before the first of November.

NEW YORK, October 29.—It is now positively announced that the steamer Ike Davis, from New Orleans to Bagdad, was captured by rebel passengers, and taken to Brownsville. At the last accounts she was being filled up as a rebel gunboat. She is one of the fastest steamers in the Gulf.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 26.—The steamer Sophie McLane exploded to-day, killing and wounding a number of persons. Nearly all of the whaling fleet has arrived here. The British ship Alhambra sails for Hong Kong with $200,000 in gold. Considerable quantities of California rosin and turpentine are now being exported.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.

Fifty-two men, suspected of being concerned in the prize-fight robbery on the Erie Railway, were arrested on Friday night. All but five have been released.

Advices from Quebec, on the 28th, says the Conference has ended and everything succeeded. The report of the Conference, embodying resolutions, is to be revised at Montreal. The Governors of the various provinces are to be appointed by the Confederate Government, by whom their salaries are to be paid. It is reported that the laws of the local Legislatures are to be subject to the approval of the Confederate Government. The devlation of the general parliament is provisionally fixed at five years. The property qualification of members of assembly is to remain as now. The franchise is not altered for the present. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick may construct their own relations of intercolonial railroad, and if they do not wish to wait till the Confederation is completed. It is decided that the Northwest Territory, British Columbia and Vancouver should be admitted the moment they ask it.

The *Herald's* London letter says, the leaders in getting up the peace address are largely interested in the rebel loan. The rebel president man has two million dollars worth. The same letter says the rebel loan is down to 50 per cent. Holders of United States bonds refuse to sell, but are buying largely.

The Richmond *Examiner* has a long article condemning Alex. Stephens' letter as impolitic and useless.

The *Dispatch* of the 26th says the meeting at Columbia, South Carolina, condemned the letter of Senator Boyce to the rebel President as suggestive of peace and disloyal to secession. The resolutions closed with requesting Mr. Boyce to resign his seat in the rebel Congress. The rebel General Archer is dead. The Montgomery *Mail* says that Mobile and Ohio Railroad is running regularly from Mobile to Corinth. The Memphis and Charleston Road is running fifty miles east of Corinth.

The Richmond *Whig* says the new building, known as the Greenwich street flouring mills, were totally destroyed by fire this evening. Loss on building and stock, one hundred thousand dollars. One man was fatally injured by the falling of a safe. The neighboring buildings were considerably damaged by fire and water. The origin of the fire was unascertained.

From Cairo and Below.

Rebel Activity in West Tennessee.

Conscription of Old Men and Boys.

Rebel Legislature to Meet in the State.

The Rebel Election in Arkansas.

Albert Pike Defeated for Congress.

CAIRO, October 29.

The steamer Belle St. Louis, from Memphis, had forty-four bales of cotton. It was Major Beedger, not Butler, who was killed by the guerrillas at Randolph. One of the Clerks of the steamer and twenty-five deck hands, who had gone ashore for freight, were left when the boat pushed out, and captured by guerrillas, two of the guerillas were killed by Paymasters Beeler and Smith.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 27th says: It is reported that the rebel leaders in West Tennessee are exceedingly active. They have established railroad and public communication between Corinth and Jackson. They are conscripting every person able to bear arms, including boys and old men, and are sending agents into every part of West Tennessee, outside of our lines, to seize stock of all kinds, household goods, money, and every thing that can be of service to them. The rebel Governor Harris has been in consultation with Forrest and other rebel chiefs, and under the Federal authorities prevent it, a session of the rebel Legislature will be held at some point in West Tennessee, so that it may go abroad as evidence that they have permanently secured that portion of the State.

The Little Rock *Democrat* of the 17th says: The rebel legislature of Arkansas met September 22. Thirteen members were present in the Senate and forty in the House. T. Lowery was elected Speaker of the House. Gov. Flanigan's message recommends the passage of a law allowing soldiers to vote, and says the election must be full and fair. None should be held where but a small part of the people can participate in them. He doubts whether a free election can be had in the portion occupied by the Federals. A. H. Garland was elected to Congress over Albert Pike, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of C. Mitchell. The Little Rock *Democrat* regards the election of Garland, a former Unionist now a very strong rebel, over Pike, of decided secession proclivities, as evidence of lingering fondness for the old Union. 500 bales of cotton passed Cairo for Cincinnati during the week.

Official Vote of Pennsylvania.

Complete Arrangements for Army Vote.

The 22d Senatorial District Union.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 29.

The official vote of the State is all in, but has yet to be corrected. We hope to be able to announce the result on Monday. The commissioners to receive the army vote, assembled here to-day to receive the necessary instructions and documents previous to their departure for the army. The arrangements are of such a nature that it is believed they will procure the reception of the vote of every Pennsylvanian in the service.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HUNTINGDON, Oct. 29.

The official vote of the entire Senatorial District, gives L. W. Hall two hundred and eighty-seven majority, and Kirk Haines one hundred and fifty majority.

H.

Great Victory in East Tennessee.

Rebels Routed by General Gillem.

500 Prisoners and Six Guns Captured.

KNOXVILLE, October 27.

General Gillem had a fight yesterday with Vaughn's command at Morristown completely routing him—capturing one hundred and sixty seven prisoners, one Colonel, one Major, six Captains, eight Lieutenants, five twelve-pounders, one mountain howitzer. The prisoners and artillery arrived here this morning.

NEW YORK, October 29.

The *Times* has the following special from Nashville, 29th: General Gillem has just had a sanguenary battle with Breckinridge's forces, in East Tennessee, completely routing and driving in confusion Vaughan's brigade many miles. The fighting was of the livelicst character, our cavalry using their sabres. We captured nearly 500 prisoners, including Col. Ross, commanding the brigade. The celebrated McClung's rebel battery was captured entire, the taking of which being one of the most glorious charges of the war. The rebels in their flight threw away their arms and abandoned much property. The rebel killed and wounded were left in our possession. Gen. Gillem is still in vigorous pursuit.

News from the South.

GOOD-BYE, WILMINGTON.

Another Wail for Peace.

The Alabama Legislature and Peace.

They Refuse Aid to the Rebellion.

Bitter Denunciations of the Press.

EARLY DENOUNCES HIS ARMY.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 29.

Richmond papers of the 26th are at hand, but contain no military news. The Richmond *Examiner* of the 26th is not satisfied with the condition of rebel affairs in the Southwest, and wants to hear from Hood, and says there is an ominous whisper that Beauregard will remain but a short time with Hood, and that his headquarters will be at —— some distance from the scene of active operations. In that event the fears of those who predicted that his position would be the nominal command of the armies of Pemberton and Bragg will be realized.

The Charlottsville *Chronicle*, of the last week, says: "We suspect that Bragg is going to Wilmington. Good-bye, Wilmington!"

A series of resolutions have been introduced into the Alabama Legislature on the Peace question. After reciting what they declare to be the terms and conditions of the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, they say that those terms mean subjugation and extermination. The following is the last preamble and resolution of a long series:

Whereas, at a recent convention held in the city of Chicago, a numerous and powerful party has declared its willingness, if successful, to stop fighting and open negotiations with us on the basis of the Federal Constitution as it is, and the restoration of the Union under it; now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in General Assembly convened, That we sincerely desire peace. If the aforesaid party is successful we are willing and ready to open negotiations for peace on the basis indicated in the platform adopted by said convention, our sister States of this Confederacy being willing thereto.

The Mobile *Advertiser* comments as follows on the resolutions, and the speech of their author:

"The speech of Mr. Parsons are as irreconcilable with his resolutions and their manifest object, as McClellan's letter is with the peace-at-any-price platform. The Democracy of No man not wilfully blinded can be ignorant of the mischievous effects of his resolutions. The Legislature refused to do anything to raise men for the support of the Confederate cause, or for the defense of their own State—but they introduced resolutions which may add, and in all probability will add, many thousands more to the army of our enemy. We believe in our inmost soul that thirteen thousand men in arms against us could not do us a tithe of the injury that has been done us by these resolutions will do. In God's name, let all who want to go back to Yankee rule go—let all who want to renew the Union embrace on the degrees of our property go to them. We say give them a free pass—the country would be greatly benefited by their absence. Are we never to get rid of these Union and Yankee mischief-makers? They want the freedom of the South; they want their homes, their slaves, their lives and their liberties protected, and they are unconscious of the obstacles in the way of those who are toiling and fighting to secure these great objects.

"If, instead of talking about peace, there were but one voice ringing throughout the Confederate States, and that voice for war until independence was secured, we should soon have peace with all its blessings. But these grumbling, whining peace-mongers that cause the continuance of the war. We know the effect of these things upon the southern mind, and the course we should pursue, but for their eternal shame be it said, there are able-bodied men hiding themselves from service in every conceivable way to avoid fighting for the cause they profess to love.

The Mobile *News* has the following letter from Montgomery, Alabama, dated Oct. 8:

"Well, the agony is over, the assembled wisdom of the State have had their extra powwow, and have adjourned. Little after the o'clock last night the august body closed the session and retired to rest upon the laurels of their brilliant campaign. The Governor, in speaking of the Legislature, in his closing terms the defenseless condition of the State, and his want of power to avail of the abundant material for the purpose of the defense which might be brought into service. He asked the means which he thought would accomplish the desired end.

The Legislature neither adopted the Governor's suggestions, nor substituted any of their own. After squabbling for a couple of weeks over several propositions, they incontinently adjourned, and left the Governor, his Excellency and the State having finished the business before them, they respectfully inquired whether he had anything further to communicate. Whereupon his Excellency said he had nothing further more to say, and briefly dispatched a message to them, re-stating what he had called them together for, and saying they had utterly failed to do what, in his judgment, was necessary to be done.

"The parting words of the Governor were not very grateful to some belligerent ears. Some members grew eloquent in their denunciations of his lecture, and it was proposed to return the obnoxious document to the Executive, enclosed in an envelope, significant of the wrath of the House. Upon calling the yeas and nays, it was found that the House was without a quorum, whereupon it was brought in order, and the House and the extra session, without the passage of any law looking to the better protection or defense of the State against the encroachments of the Federal armies, and speeches of the reconstruction, State-negotiating members, have been published for the encouragement of the Yankees, and will remain as enrolled monuments of the want of patriotism and discretion long after the authors shall have been buried under the overwhelming scorn of an indignant South.

"As we predicted, on the assembling of this body, nothing valuable has been done. They refused to do anything with the militia; that matter remains in *statu quo*, the Governor having no power to order them from one county to the defense of another. They refused to loan a small portion of the money lying idle in the treasury to complete the railroad to Union Springs. They refused to extend the time for the completion of other unfinished railroads, important to the great interests of the community. The consequence is a stagnation of the wealth of the State. They refused to do anything towards lessening the evil growing out of the large number of distilleries scattered throughout the State.

"We may be asked, 'what did they do?' So far as we can say, they spent some $25,000 or $30,000 of the people's money, and raised their own pay for the next meeting of the Legislature (some five weeks hence) from $6 per day to $15 per day. This, we imagine, is about the most important thing accomplished by the extra session.

"We forgot, it is said upon 'reliable authority,' that about the time when it was supposed something would be done to prevent the distillers from buying up the corn, and thereby enhancing the price of that article to starvation point, a barrel of prime red-eye found its way into the side room at the Capitol, and was smiled away at that day's session. This, however, is one of the secret legislative whisperings which have nothing to do with. The quakings of the melish are over. These patriotic men who take contracts for distilleries and refuse to perform services at merely nominal prices should never be suspected of such a purpose as intending to keep out of the army by this means—certainly not. It is pure love of country and nothing else that prompts them. We should have a new roll of honor—upon whose brilliant fold the names of the patriotic, self-sacrificing, distillers should be inscribed in glowing letters of silver or Confederate blue-backs.

Gen. Early has issued an address to his soldiers on the late disaster. He says: I had hoped to congratulate you on the splendid victory won by you on the morning of the 19th at Belle Grove, but when your selves were surprised and routed two corps of Sheridan's army, and drove back several miles the remaining corps, capturing eighteen pieces of artillery, many thousand prisoners, a number of colors, a large quantity of small arms, and many wagons and ambulances, with the entire camps of the two routed corps, but I have the mortification of announcing to you that, by your subsequent misconduct, all the benefits of that splendid victory were lost, and a serious disaster incurred. Had you remained steadfast to your duty and your colors, the victory would have been one of the most brilliant and decisive of the war; you would have gloriously retrieved the reverses at Winchester and Fisher's Hill, and entitled yourselves to the admiration and gratitude of your country. But many of you, including some commissioned officers, yielding to a disgraceful propensity for plunder, deserted your colors to appropriate to yourselves the abandoned property of the enemy, and subsequently those who had previously remained at their posts, seeing their ranks thinned by the absence of the plunderers, when the enemy, late in the afternoon, with his shattered columns made but a feeble effort to retrieve the fortunes of the day, yielded to a needless panic and fled the field in confusion, thereby converting a splendid victory into a disaster. Had any respectable number of you listened to the appeals I made to you and made a stand, even at the last moment, the disaster would have been averted, and the substantial fruits of victory secured; but under the insane dread of being flanked and a panic-stricken terror of the enemy's cavalry, you would listen to no appeal, threat or order, and allowed a small body of cavalry, our cavalry using their sabres. We captured nearly 500 prisoners, including Col. Ross, commanding the brigade. The celebrated McClung's rebel battery was captured entire, the taking of which being one of the most glorious charges of the war. The rebels in their flight threw away their arms and abandoned much property. The rebel killed and wounded were left in our possession. Gen. Gillem is still in vigorous pursuit.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Manchester.

Continued Commercial Failures.

Death of the Duke of Newcastle.

CAPE RACE, Oct. 29.

The steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool, via Queenstown, on the 28th, passed this point last night, bound west. She left four days later than per steamer Canada at Halifax. The political news contains no features of importance. Commercial failures in England continue to take place. Twenty-five Liverpool firms have failed. The Duke of New Castle is dead. The new steamer Ontario went ashore near Yarmouth, but will prove a total wreck. The frigate Niagara, passed Deal on the 26th inst., bound west. A commercial panic has occurred in Rio Janerio, and four banks have suspended payment.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 29.

Cotton sales for three days were about 20,000 bales; market closing dull with a decline of ⅛d. Breadstuffs marked dull. Sugar steady.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Consols closed at 88⅛@88⅜ for money. In American stocks the latest sales were: Illinois Central, 80@87½ discount; Erie, 69@71; and Great Western, 30@32½.

The London *Times* thinks it not unchartable to suppose that the Federal accounts just now are made as favorable as possible to suit the political exigencies. It takes a gloomy view of the prospect of continued war as most melancholy and depressing to the whole world, and as presenting the greatest reproach to civilization.

The grand bazaar in aid of Southern prisoners was opened at Liverpool on the 18th inst. with great success. Political feeling is disclaimed in the matter, and very generous support is being extended to the bazaar. A rather more cheerful tone prevailed in England's Commercial circles on the 17th, but on the 18th there was a return to despondency. The funds are well sustained, but speculative stocks continued to decline.

Another outbreak has taken place at London. The manager of the Merchant's Exchange Bank has killed himself from undue excitement in regard to the affairs of the bank, which are reported to be in a critical state.

There was an increased demand for discount at the Bank of England.

A letter received from Rio de Janeiro confirm the reported severity of the commercial panic there. The liabilities of the four suspended banks in that city will reach $100,000. The ship Governor, from Boston, was at Rio de Janeiro, discharging her cargo for repairs.

LIVERPOOL, October 19.—Breadstuffs still tend downward. Flour—Heavy. Wheat—Very dull and declined 1 per cent.; Red Winter, 7s 6d@7s 10d; Red Southern, 7s 9d. Corn—Dull and declined 6d per cental. Provisions—Dull. Provisions—Dull. Beef—Dull. Pork—Quiet and steady. Bacon—Steady but quiet. Lard—Steady. Coffee—Inactive. Petroleum—Dull.

LONDON, 19th.—QUEENSTOWN.—Breadstuffs unsteady. Coffee—Steady.

LIVERPOOL, 20.—Cotton—Closes dull with a decline of ⅛ d. Breadstuffs—Dull. Provisions—Inactive. Produce—Dull. Sugar—Easier.

LONDON, 20.—Consols closed at 88⅛@88⅜. Money—Illinois Cent. R. R., 80½@81½; Erie, 69½@71½.

Raid on Buffalo.

The Rebels in Canada to Come Over.

The City Under Martial Law.

BUFFALO, October 30.

An official message was received by the Provost Marshal of this city from Canada this afternoon, stating that the rebels in Canada are to make an immediate raid on Buffalo. The military are under arms and the city will be patrolled to-night. It is also stated that two tugs will be armed to patrol the harbor.

"FREE MARYLAND."

Governor Bradford's Proclamation.

BALTIMORE, October 29.

The Court of Appeals of Annapolis has affirmed the decision of Judge Martin in refusing to grant a mandamus against the Governor in relation to the soldiers vote in the new Constitution.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, October 29.

Gov. Bradford has just proclaimed the new Free State Constitution of Maryland. The friends of the measure are honoring the event by a display of bunting. The *American* has put on an immense flag, bearing the inscription, "Free Maryland." The Governor's proclamation concludes as follows: "And whereas the results of said election have been duly certified to me by the proper Judges of said several elections, and upon accurately counting and casting up the votes so returned to me for and against said Constitution, including the soldier's vote aforesaid, it doth appear that there were 30,174 ballots for the new Constitution and 29,799 against the Constitution, and then all blank ballots, reported as given against the Constitution, but not counted, the persons offering them refusing to take the oath required by said constitution, and there being therefore of the aggregate votes a majority in favor of the adoption of the said Constitution. Now therefore I, Augustus W. Bradford, Governor of the State aforesaid, in pursuance of the authority so vested in me by said act of Assembly and Constitution aforesaid, do by this, my proclamation, declare and make known that the said Constitution and form of Government so framed and adopted by the Convention aforesaid, has been adopted by a majority of the voters of the State, and that in pursuance of the provision therein contained, the same will go into effect as the proper Constitution and form of Government of this State, superseding the one now existing on the first day of November next.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, this 29th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1864.

[Signed] A. W. BRADFORD.
By the Governor, W. B. HALL, Sec'y of State.

Rebel Repulse at Decatur, Ala.

Reported Movement of Hood on Sherman's Rear.

$5,000 Reward for Capture of Sue Mundy

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 29.

In the reported fight at Decatur, Alabama, on Thursday afternoon, the rebels were repulsed by our forces. There are no particulars.

There is a rumor in Nashville that Hood is advancing his army in the rear of Sherman's army.

Rumors again prevail that Paducah is threatened by a large force. Gen. Meredith is mining and constructing defensive works.

Sue Mundy's gang entered the stables of R. A. Alexander, in Woodford county, Thursday afternoon, and stole six of his finest horses. He with a party of neighbors pursued them, exchanging several shots, and forced them to abandon five of his horses. The gang still have possession of the celebrated Asterycid. Alexander offers $1,000 for the return of Asteryid, and $5,000 for the capture of Mundy.

THE LATEST.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Grant's Late Movement.

A Rebel Fort Blown Up

Capture of its Entire Garrison.

One Thousand Prisoners Taken.

Gens. Grant and Meade Under Fire.

Details of Butler's Movement

He Penetrated to Seven Pines.

REBEL VIEW OF GRANT'S DESIGN.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.

Additional and later details from the army, state that the demonstration made on Friday last, satisfied our officers that there was not only strong lines of works in our front, but the enemy were in such force as to render an assault to capture them at once impractable. No assault was therefore made beyond what was necessary to drive the enemy from their rifle pits, which were not very elaborate, nor defended with much obstinacy.

The result has been, however, a complete discovery of the shape and extent of the enemy's line of works covering the Boynton Plank road, and Southside railroad. The earthworks, in front of the plank road must of course be first carried before any operation can be made against the railroad. We lost some prisoners, not exceeding six hundred, and captured in return about one thousand. A gallant sortie on a rebel fort next to the one blown up by Burnside last summer was made, and its entire garrison was captured, while the reconnoissance fat to the left attracted their attention.

Gens. Grant and Meade were on the ground during the advance on Thursday and Friday, and were several times under fire. The enemy yesterday was quiet in its old lines.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 29.

The Pittsburgh Commercial; Monday, October 31, 1864.

SPECIAL N OTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commerciai.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

Union State Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Philadelphia.
THOS. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver Co.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. ROBERT P. KING.
2. G. MORRISON COATES,
3. HENRY BUMM,
4. WILLIAM H. KERN,
5. BARTON H. JENKS,
6. CHARLES M. RUNK,
7. ROBERT PARKE,
8. WILLIAM TAYLOR,
9. JOHN A. HIESTAND,
10. RICHARD H. CORYELL,
11. EDWARD HALIDAY,
12. CHARLES F. READ,
13. ELIAS W. HALE,
14. CHARLES H. SHRINER,
15. JOHN WISTER,
16. DAVID M'CONAUGHY,
17. DAVID W. WOODS,
18. ISAAC BENSON,
19. JOHN PATTON,
20. SAMUEL B. DICK,
21. EVERARD BIERER,
22. JOHN P. PENNEY,
23. EBENEZER McCUNKIN,
24. JOHN W. BLANCHARD.

What Then?

If the sham democracy shall succeed in the coming election, what then? It is fair, to take Mr. SEYMOUR'S speech, on the opening of the Chicago Convention, as the key-note of its policy. Its grand object is, to gain the political power and then to unite with the DAVIS branch, and to rule the county in their own way. The DAVIS branch tried their hand at the same sort of a scheme in the Charleston Convention, four years ago. BRECKENRIDGE was then their candidate. The loyal democrats defeated them then, only a small fraction of the party in the North going for the traitor candidate. Mr. LINCOLN'S election naturally and happily followed. In the present canvass, the old coalition is renewed between the BRECKINRIDGE democrats and DAVIS faction. Their sympathies are harmonious. Their representatives blocked out the Chicago platform at Niagara. That the wishes of the Southern leaders were counselled and complied with is evident from the platform itself, and equally so from Mr. SEYMOUR'S speech.

He speaks of their "home rights," meaning by this ingenious and original form of expression, the "domestic institution," slavery. He promises that when his party gets "into power," it shall be held sacred and inviolable. "No toleration," he affirms, shall be given to any interference with the institution, and threatens that any power that shall meddle with it, from the President down, shall "be punished with the utmost rigor of the law." And lest this should not be sufficient to satisfy the Southern gentlemen who have complained of the inefficiency of the old gag laws and fugitive slave laws, he goes on to make assurance doubly sure, by saying that they shall be "even more strenuous" than they have ever been before.

This presents a key-hole view of the nice times the country may expect, should the sham democracy be so happy as to get "the power." Even the faint possibility of such a dream coming to pass is enough to "fire the Southern heart" with joy. No wonder they hurrah for Little MAC. Should he be elected, and VALLANDINGHAM, SEYMOUR and WOOD, handle him as they have thus far done, the DAVIS branch will bud and blossom as it never did before. Thesmallest degree of interference with the home rights will be put into all mouths and and wedged in, and "more strenuous" fugitive slave laws will be made to secure smarter movements, in the slave hunt, among our tardy abolitionists.

The man who votes for the Chicago nominees gives his voice for this state of things. He does that much for introducing, in the North, the same despotism of a proud aristocracy which has debased the great mass of the white people in the South. He votes for putting himself, if he be a laboring man, on a level with the *poor white trash*—of no more political, and of less pecuniary value, than the slave to his lordly master.

Nothing can demonstrate more plainly that the present election contest is, like the present conflict of arms, an issue between freedom and slavery—not for the negroes, but for the white people of the country. Only let the longing aspirations of this coalition party be realized, and we may bid a long adieu to liberty of speech and the press, to free legislation, free labor and free suffrage.

Untried Shoulders.

Every reflecting man must be conscious of the perils of changing the government to new hands at the present time. In calm and peaceful times even, it is a test which the founders were fearful would prove too great for our system. How much greater, then, in times like these, must be the shock, and how much more to be dreaded and consequently by every means to be avoided! This sentiment was put to the Chicago Convention by Gov. SEYMOUR, of New York, in which he said "that he had often felt the need of the country for statesmanship and matured experience like that of Judge NELSON or Mr. GUTHRIE, and was unwilling to impose upon *untried shoulders the burdens from whose awful responsibility he himself shrunk.*"

Nevertheless Gov. SEYMOUR and all his "friends" are doing their utmost to place on the "untried shoulders" of Gen. McCLELLAN the "awful responsibility" which he said should be committed solely to men of "statesmanship and matured experience."

Although Gov. SEYMOUR has proven false to his convictions so recently expressed, there are thousands who agreed with him, but who will prove faithful to the great truth he uttered. Gen. McCLELLAN has neither "statesmanship" nor "experience." He is wholly "untried" except to be "found wanting." This, if there were not other reasons, if possible more momentous still, would be enough to deter thousands of Democrats from voting the Chicago ticket.

Mr. AUGUSTE BELMONT, the agent of the ROTHSCHILDS', with a single eye, doubtless, on the Confederate bonds held by that famous house of Israel, begged the members of the Chicago Convention "to ignore not only their feelings but even their *convictions*," and agree on such a candidate as would secure peace and—the payment of the bonds. In the work which the Convention had in hand, the advice, to ignore their convictions, was, on the whole, sound advice. The Convention musthave followed it in making their nominations. Those who vote for them will go and do likewise.

FROM ATLANTA.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* states that private information from Atlanta is, that the position of the twentieth *Army Corps* in that city and vicinity is perfectly secure. Horseleed is somewhat scarce, but hard tack and pork are abundant, and the rebs my keep at a respectful distance.

Be on Your Guard.

In view of the developments going to establish the intention on the part of the Copperheads, throughout the North, to resort to violence and fraud to elect the Chicago Ticket, we earnestly warn Union men everywhere to be on their guard. In view of the strides toward revolution in the North, as shown in the unearthing of the recent treasonable organizations throughout the country, there certainly is abundant reason for serious reflection by every man who has the good of the Republic at heart. It is entirely certain that the New York Copperheads undertook a stupendous scheme of fraud on the soldiers' vote, and the authorities, military and civil, have become convinced that another plot is on foot, having for its object the colonizing of the State from Canada.

These conspiracies are relied on to carry the State for McCLELLAN. Throughout the Northwest similar schemes are believed to be on foot. It is not asking too much of Union men in Pennsylvania to be on their guard. These developments should counsel them to be not only prepared, but well prepared, to meet any fraudulent purpose or revolutionary plot, at the polls or elsewhere.

We beg Union men not to treat too lightly this caution, nor think the danger is at a distance. It may not be so near as some think, and yet, unless the evidence of our senses are rejected, it is quite too near to indulge in indifference.

We say to Union men, relax no effort to bring to the polls every Union voter, and be on your guard for whatever the Copperheads may undertake—no matter by what means or under what guise.

"Consistency" about which there is no Question.

The Pittsburgh *Post* explains how it happened that, in 1861, it had a lucid interval and took strong and manly ground in favor of the destruction of slavery. The article from which we quoted, it says, was "published in the absence of the proprietor," who on his return disavowed it.

What must occur to the mind is, that it would have been better for the cause of truth had the "Proprietor" protracted his absence indefinitely.

But is is said that the writer of the article in question was "an Abolitionist." Without stopping, as we might, to dispute this, we will make the passing suggestion that the writer, "Abolitionist" or not, told some wholesome truths, and placed before the readers of the *Post* a dish that must continue to remind them of the poverty of their present diet. The "proprietor," by his disavowal then and anxiety now to explain how the article appeared in his columns, reminds us of the man who so uniformly spoke falsehood, on being betrayed into speaking the truth once, begged pardon of every one he met for the blunder.

So much for the article on slavery, printed May 3, 1861. What about the article printed October 24, the same year, wherein it was asserted that General McCLELLAN had not "two weeks of life in him," unless he fought a battle and won a victory? Who wrote *that?* Did the "proprietor" ever disavow it? If his stock of patience was "low" then, will he tell the public what were his subsequent reflections?

FRANKLIN said, "He who gives up essential liberty for a temporary safety, deserves neither liberty nor safety." This applies pretty well to the craven Democrats who would have peace at any price, who, to avoid "the draft" into a glorious service in which they have not the spirit to volunteer, would submit to the Southern dictator and Southern bondage.

Halloween.

The annual festival of Halloween, which has been immortalized by the Scottish poet Burns, is of more importance to the people of Scotland and some portions of Ireland than almost any where else. If we were to describe it in brief, we would say it is an occasion of great jollification to the young people in the regions of country referred to. To be more explicit however, we will indulge in a few little details; and we do so, knowing that many readers of the COMMERCIAL residing in and around Pittsburgh, will welcome a little Halloween sketch, as it will awaken in their minds the happy hours which they have spent in the days of yore, when on the night of the 31st of October, as the fleeting year brought that auspicious time around, they were wont to gather about a blushing fire to practice all sorts of mischievous tricks, and to concoct funny games and plans which would sorely tax them to explain, or perhaps even to justify now, in their maturer years. On that night if there is an old maid in the neighborhood, and that unlucky person has a garden in which there is "kail" or curly cabbage growing, woe be to her garden, for the young people are bound to make awful havoc therein, as they go through it blindfolded, the girls to pick out a stalk and the young men to do the same, to find out respectively what kind of husbands or wives they are to have—whether straight or crooked If the "kail-stalk" selected is crooked, then all the humph-backed, knuckle-knee-ed, and otherwise deformed persons of either sex in a circuit of several miles are canvassed and set down as the luckless lots of the "kail-yard" raiders. Of course a part of this sport is to observe by sprightly skirmishes whether the old maids, mindful of the dreadful night, are on the alert, as they often are. Then hazel-nuts are burned in the fire in pairs, to represent love matches made between persons in the company, and as the movements of the burning nuts are varied sometimes jumping together, sometimes fleeing from each other, jumping back to the warm embrace of each other and burning together, fizzing and blazing in the most fantastic manner, and making every conceivable kind of gymnastic freak; all the while speculation among the young folks is busy, based upon the operations of the burning nuts, and in this way is determined whether "the course of true love" will run smooth or rough. We need not say that the conclusion invariably is, that "the course of true love never did run smooth."

The supper of mashed potatoes which consists of a very large dishful of this universal vegetable cooked in a very attractive and palatable style, and a gold ring located at some unknown point in the dish. The dish containing the mess and the jewel is placed at the center of the table, while each member of the group, armed with a tablespoon, at a given signal commences the assault, the person who gets the ring is to be the first married. The person who is fortunate enough to get the ring not unfrequently keeps the secret for a while to see how much of the mess the others are willing to gormandize for the sake of the ring. We do not remember ever to have seen such excitement over the devouring of potatoes as on occasions of this sort. It is almost equal to a primary election, and by the way, it *is* something of that sort.

Another sport is that of ducking in large tubs of water for apples, sometimes by immersing the head, but more frequently by aiming to strike the apples with a fork which is dropped from between the teeth over the back of a chair several feet from the surface of the water in the tub.

There are also other amusements and games of an innocent order in which the very juveniles engage, such as joining in small processions, each carrying a "kail-stock" or a large turnip hollowed out, the former having a candle fastened in the centre of the stock, and the latter with a candle inside, like a lantern, showing the variety of grotesque, ugly shaped on the outer skin of the turnip. In the Scotch towns and villages these little processions are to be seen on Halloween with great regularity—the boys carrying the stocks, singing to the praise of the festival:

"Halloween a night o' teen,
A cannel in a custock," &c.

In this country the Scotch and North of Ireland people often indulge their young people on Halloween, more perhaps, for the purpose of reviving "old memories" and "thoughts of other days," than any advantage which may accrue to the aforesaid young people, although youth seldom rejects anything in the shape of sport just such as we have described. In England a very different interpretation is put upon this festival, and it is made the occasion of a putting on of sombre countenance and of engaging in the more devout exercises of religious formalities.

What there is of importance about the happier picture is its social character and influence. Halloween is one of those eras in the course of the Scottish year, the associations of which tend to burn into the soul that fervid love of Home which makes the basis for that noble spirit of patriotism which flourishes where there are

"Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled."

There are other practices belonging to this festival which our space will not permit us to specify. Burns has named and described them all so that they will never perish. We like Thanksgivings and all such occasions, which with their recurrence welcome to old scenes and to firesides which never die in memory, those groups we love to think of in after days, and which we try to reproduce in our own way, not improved, we think, by the new customs of society. We close our sketch by adding Burns' comprehensive description of a Halloween party which he attended:

"Wi' merry songs, an' friendly cracks,
I wat they dinna weary;
An' unco' tales, an' funnie jokes,
Their sports were cheap and cheery,
Till buttered so'ns, with fragrant lunt,
Set a' their gabs a-steerin;
Syne, wi' a social glass o' strunt,
They parted aff careerin'
Fu' blythe that nicht."

General Intelligence.

A lot of twenty or thirty refugees from the Valley, arrived in Wheeling Thursday. They are nearly all young men, and many of them have been in the rebel army on special duty.

The Northwestern Sorghum Convention commenced its sessions at Rockport, Illinois, yesterday, and will continue for three days. The western papers predict that it will prove the largest and most successful demonstration of the sugar and syrup interest ever made in the Northwest.

Gen. Bragg has been placed in command of the rebel forces at Wilmington.

The Richmond *Sentinel*, having accepted the report of its Democratic friends at the North, that Pennsylvania had gone Democratic, is in high glee over it. It is greatly delighted that some of the soldiers could not be reached by the Commissioners in time to have their votes taken.

The Lowell *Courier* states the loss by the Merrimac Mill at Dracut at $250,000 to $300,000, and the insurance to amounts to $225,000. The origin of the fire is not positively known.

Tn hundred and twenty-six bounty jumpers and their accomplices the brokers, have been arrested at Indianapolis, and will be put to service without bounties. They mostly hail from New York, and some of them are represented as having become quite rich in their nefarious business.

THE iron-clad Monadnock left her moorings at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Wednesday morning at half-past ten o'clock. She steamed out at a rapid rate, and the tugs which aided her in unmooring were soon left astern. This vessel is bound for Hampton. The Mohican sailed as one of the convoys of the iron-clad. The Massasoit is also under orders to sail today. The Dictator will be ready for service today. Her engines were worked with satisfactory results.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture by the United States steamer Eolus, of the blockade runner Hope. She was built in England for Frazer, Trenholm & Co., by the celebrated ship builders, Jones, Quigan & Co. She is a paddle-wheel steel steamer, 230 feet in length, 30 feet beam, has five water-tight compartments, and draws eleven feet of water. She is a powerful steamer, and is reported to be one of the fastest and most costly vessels built for blockade running. She flew the rebel flag at Cork. On board is a valuable assorted cargo.

The rebel cavalry are conscripting negroes on the plantations outside of our lines on the Mississippi, by order of the rebel Government. They state that the negroes are to be put into the rebel army.

In the initial attack by the rebels on Sheridan's pickets last week, it is said that every cavalry man had an infantry soldier behind him, who, when the assault commenced, slipped off and formed in line of battle. This novel proceeding was adopted during the grand final struggle in order to prevent those men whose officers were cashiered for permitting it. One regiment was ordered to throw aside a rail and assume a rifle the other day—a punishment for its cowardice, and a mutiny was imminent among the men, which was only quelled by the revocation of the order at the instigation of an enthusiastic officer recently elected.

It is feared by many English and French journals that the early and sudden restoration of peace to our country would produce, in consequence of the fall in cotton and naval stores, a commercial crisis in Europe. The New York *Commercial* doubts this. It thinks the cotton speculators would lose heavily, and doubtless many failures would result, but that Manchester and Havre, but the great increase which would take place in orders to European merchants for goods would more than counterbalance the slight disarrangement of trade caused by a fall of the price of cotton and cotton fabrics.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says: 'Arrangements are being made to weed out the supernumeraries in this army—those who have no care on their minds nor conquests to make. The object is to make them responsible for a number of rounds of cartridges, which they will be expected to use the first chance. It is astonishing how many men are absent from their regiments on detached service. They would almost make a division if gathered together.

In his speech, in New York, Thursday evening, Wendell Phillips, after speaking at length virtually in opposition to Mr. Lincoln, said: Judge President Lincoln by his words and his deeds, and by that test I am not willing to trust our fate for the future four years to Abraham Lincoln. * * * I do not want an Abraham Lincoln who dreads Mr. Seward, and who dreads Thurlow Weed; I do not want a conservative Abraham Lincoln, who will go to let Abraham Lincoln know that we, the people, are the strongest, and we want the Abraham Lincoln in who will obey our will.

A correspondent at Chattanooga sums up the damage done by Hood in his movement on Sherman's rear, as follows: He captured in all about twelve hundred men, and tore up about twenty-five miles of the railroad. He did not take or destroy any railroad rolling stock or provisions, except two wagon loads. He lost, in return, a general officer and about twelve hundred men in front of Altatoona. He lost about five hundred in the skirmishing at Snake Creek Gap, Villanow and Shipp's Gap; beside, large numbers of his men deserted to their homes along the line of march. Sherman pressed so closely that it was impossible for Hood to bring them in. In this way alone his army must be reduced four or five thousand.

Voice of a Patriot.

We publish below, an extract from a business letter addressed to McMaster & Gazzam, of this city, by an old patriot of Dade County, South Western Missouri, aged 63 years, who has six sons, and two sons-in-law, in our army. His letter has the ring of true metal in it. With such men in Missouri, we need have no fear of how that State will go on the 8th. All honor to the old hero. As a number of our citizens, and the Iron City Land Association, own lands in this part of Missouri, it may please them to know how "Old Pap Price" and his Rebel hordes are welcomed by such men as Nelson McDowell.

GREENFIELD, October 5, 1864.

* * * * * Our State is in a terrible condition at present. Old Pap Price has invaded it with 20,000 or 30,000 men, and may do an immense amount of damage before we can whip him out. I am 63 years of age, and took up my gun and intend to see them out. I have six sons and two sons-in-law in the United States army, and now the old man has *gone in.* I was born October, 1801; my father and mother were old Virginians, born in the Old Dominion. I happened to be born in Illinois, a free State, and will live in Missouri another free State, if let live at all.

Lincoln will get nine-tenths of all the votes in Dade County. Southwest Missouri is very radical—they (we) have *suffered enough* to make us *radical.*

I remain, yours respectfully,
NELSON McDOWELL.

Exchange of Prisoners.

The intelligence from Fortress Monroe is that ten thousand prisoners are to be exchanged at once. For this purpose a large fleet of the finest class of vessels in the employ of the Government, and known to the mercantile service, have assembled at that port, coaled, provisioned and watered, ready to leave at a moment's notice. Serious difficulties have been encountered, yet such has been the determination evinced by those in authority, who have the real interests of the country and the brave Union soldiers at heart, who are now languishing and dying by hundreds in the filthy prisons at Andersonville, Ga., and other places in the Southern States, that this exchange, to take place, is to all probability, at Savannah, Ga., may be looked for before many days. Already the steamers Atlantic and Baltic, the two largest vessels, and the precursors of the large number of the fleet, have been despatched to Point Lookout, Md., for the purpose of loading with a large number of invalid paroled Rebel prisoners of war, and the rest will follow and obtain their complement as fast as those that precede them are loaded. The whole fleet will sail in the course of a week, and is destined to become of important position in the annals of the war, reflecting credit and honor to all the officers engaged in its projection.

From Wilmington.

The departure of the Tallahassee from the port of Wilmington, is confirmed. The number of blockading vessels now employed at this port is fifteen, but in dark nights it is almost impossible for our cruisers to see the rebel craft as they run into or run out of the port. From the best information to be obtained our naval officers believe Wilmington to be very strongly fortified. The rebels are anticipating the arrival of a very powerful fleet to attack the forts defending the entrance to that place. If these forts are taken blockade running is at an end. The fleet of one hundred and seventy Federal vessels before spoken of as at Wilmington, N. C., probably refers to the squadron under Admiral Porter, which is daily expected there to attack the rebel forts.

N. Y. Soldiers' Vote Frauds.

Further Important Developments.

Trial of the Prisoner Donahoe.

He Objects to Jurisdiction of Court.

Prompt Action of the Commission.

Gov. Seymour Appoints a Commission of Inquiry.

WE have already stated the offense which certain low-lived Copperhead politicians delegated for their nefarious work, have committed against the soldiers of the State of New York, now in the field, in defrauding them of their votes, with a view to making certain the carrying of New York for the Copperhead ticket, both State and electoral. On Friday the Military Commission held court at Baltimore, tried Edward Donohue, of Albany, who had been implicated in the frauds alluded to. Two witnesses were examined, Mr. Orville K. Wood and Edward Newcomb.

Before the trial commenced, the prisoner objected to the jurisdiction of the court. He admitted having signed the blanks as charged, but contended that therein he had committed no crime. The Judge Advocate, however, presented the case to the court in its true light, taking the admission of the prisoner, that he had signed certain blanks in the name of C. G. Arthur, captain and assistant adjutant general, for what it was worth, and stating that the Government claimed that the accused had forged the names of soldiers, and of other officers, specifying requirements, and to that point the testimony of witnesses would be brought to bear.

In regard to the jurisdiction of the Court in the case, the Judge Advocate said that as the offense was not committed in the State of New York it could not be tried in New York, and there was no Court there which could assume jurisdiction over that class of offense. On the other hand, it was not a crime against the State of Maryland. It was not a crime against the civil laws of the United States, nor was it a common law forgery in the United States; hence if a military court had no power to try the case, it could not be tried at all. The act of the State of New York, entitled "An act to enable qualified electors of this State, absent therefrom, and in the military service of the United States, in the army or navy, to vote, was only intended to be a law in time of actual war, when *quasi* military law was the law of the land. This crime went directly to the efficacy of the service. The offense was to a great extent a violation of General Order No. 265, which commands officers to take measures to secure the freedom and fairness of elections, and to see that they shall be conducted with due regard to good order and military discipline. The Court decided that it had jurisdiction in the case and proceeded with the testimony.

Mr. Wood, already named, who had gone to Baltimore as an agent of the Union Committee of his (Clinton) county had, upon visiting Fort McHenry, obtained a clue to the frauds, and at once set about the enterprise of detecting them. In this he succeeded admirably, having been admitted into the confidence of Donohue and Ferry sufficiently to see the whole operation of the fraud upon the soldiers.

Edward Newcomb, of Albany, a party to the fraud, has testified, making a clean breast of all he saw, which had the most damning effect upon the case of the prisoner. As the Judge Advocate, Col. Foster, gives the gist of the case in his eloquent summing up, we give his statement of the case as it comes to us by telegraph:

The Judge Advocate addressed the court as follows:

It appears in this case that the defendant, Edward Donohue, Jr., a young man connected with the New York Central road—a road, to those who live in the city of New York, almost synonymous with treason, has, for the past two or three weeks, been engaged in one of the most gigantic frauds ever attempted to be perpetrated on this nation; a fraud which, if it shall be successful, will, in my opinion, have produced a disruption of our entire country, and our war for the preservation of the Union, will be practically at an end and futile. It appears from the evidence of the two witnesses produced before you, that, on one occasion, when a Republican, who happened to hear something that was said by one of the State agents of the State of New York, that frauds were being perpetrated, went to the office of the State Agent in this city, and found him willing and ready to make false votes, and prudently representing himself as one of the party they were working for, ingratiated himself into their confidence, and was allowed to see the workings of their party. It appears the blanks for the soldiers are forged, the names of the officers who are purporting to swear the soldiers are written out by one party, the name of the soldier who casts his vote by another, and still a third one who fills up the blanks. These are then left either sealed or unsealed with the electoral ticket of the party which they represent; and, as the first witness testified to you, several days boxes full of such votes have already left the city of Washington. At that time, it will be borne in mind, Edward Newcomb was in Washington, from this city. How is this statement as compared with his accomplice, Edward Newcomb, and with the first witness, Mr. Wood? Was it they who indulged him to commit this fraud or did he them? Does Newcomb say that Wood asked him, or was it Donohue who asked him to write these letters? He finds Donohue in full blast, writing as fast as he could, sometimes the name of a soldier, and sometimes of an officer, giving one, rank, and sometimes another, the other one filling up their names, and still a third one the full blank. Thus the persons around this table, in the Sunday afternoon filled up to the number of nearly a hundred, and if three persons could, in one afternoon, manufacture some one or two hundred of such fraudulent votes, what could not twenty, similarly employed for two weeks, effect? The enormity of the fraud was appalling.

The Judge Advocate continued by dwelling upon the heinousness of the offense. Here was a fraud that might well call for the infliction of the severest penalty known to the courts. The most sacred rights of the brave men who are absent from their homes perilling their lives in the face of the enemy to uphold our liberties are invaded and their votes are fraudulently sought to be given against the cause for which they have been perilling their lives.

Whilst absent in the field, these plotters at home seek to cast the ballots of these brave men without their consent, and whilst they cannot be present to speak for themselves or defend their rights. This prisoner, who, though one of a numerous family of children, has distinguished himself as the friend of Home which makes the basis for that noble spirit of patriotism which flourishes where there are

"Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled."

There are other practices belonging to this festival which our space will not permit us to specify. Burns has named and described them all so that they will never perish. We like Thanksgivings and all such occasions, which with their recurrence welcome to old scenes and to firesides which never die in memory, those groups we love to think of in after days, and which we try to reproduce in our own way, not improved, we think, by the new customs of society. We close our sketch by adding Burns' comprehensive description of a Halloween party which he attended:

"Wi' merry songs, an' friendly cracks,
I wat they dinna weary;
An' unco' tales, an' funnie jokes,
Their sports were cheap and cheery,
Till buttered so'ns, with fragrant lunt,
Set a' their gabs a-steerin;
Syne, wi' a social glass o' strunt,
They parted aff careerin'
Fu' blythe that nicht."

General Intelligence.

A lot of twenty or thirty refugees from the Valley, arrived in Wheeling Thursday. They are nearly all young men, and many of them have been in the rebel army on special duty.

The Northwestern Sorghum Convention commenced its sessions at Rockport, Illinois, yesterday, and will continue for three days. The western papers predict that it will prove the largest and most successful demonstration of the sugar and syrup interest ever made in the Northwest.

Gen. Bragg has been placed in command of the rebel forces at Wilmington.

The Richmond *Sentinel*, having accepted the report of its Democratic friends at the North, that Pennsylvania had gone Democratic, is in high glee over it. It is greatly delighted that some of the soldiers could not be reached by the Commissioners in time to have their votes taken.

The Lowell *Courier* states the loss by the Merrimac Mill at Dracut at $250,000 to $300,000, and the insurance to amounts to $225,000. The origin of the fire is not positively known.

Tn hundred and twenty-six bounty jumpers and their accomplices the brokers, have been arrested at Indianapolis, and will be put to service without bounties. They mostly hail from New York, and some of them are represented as having become quite rich in their nefarious business.

THE iron-clad Monadnock left her moorings at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Wednesday morning at half-past ten o'clock. She steamed out at a rapid rate, and the tugs which aided her in unmooring were soon left astern. This vessel is bound for Hampton. The Mohican sailed as one of the convoys of the iron-clad. The Massasoit is also under orders to sail today. The Dictator will be ready for service today. Her engines were worked with satisfactory results.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture by the United States steamer Eolus, of the blockade runner Hope. She was built in England for Frazer, Trenholm & Co., by the celebrated ship builders, Jones, Quigan & Co. She is a paddle-wheel steel steamer, 230 feet in length, 30 feet beam, has five water-tight compartments, and draws eleven feet of water. She is a powerful steamer, and is reported to be one of the fastest and most costly vessels built for blockade running. She flew the rebel flag at Cork. On board is a valuable assorted cargo.

The rebel cavalry are conscripting negroes on the plantations outside of our lines on the Mississippi, by order of the rebel Government. They state that the negroes are to be put into the rebel army.

In the initial attack by the rebels on Sheridan's pickets last week, it is said that every cavalry man had an infantry soldier behind him, who, when the assault commenced, slipped off and formed in line of battle. This novel proceeding was adopted during the grand final struggle in order to prevent those men whose officers were cashiered for permitting it. One regiment was ordered to throw aside a rail and assume a rifle the other day—a punishment for its cowardice, and a mutiny was imminent among the men, which was only quelled by the revocation of the order at the instigation of an enthusiastic officer recently elected.

It is feared by many English and French journals that the early and sudden restoration of peace to our country would produce, in consequence of the fall in cotton and naval stores, a commercial crisis in Europe. The New York *Commercial* doubts this. It thinks the cotton speculators would lose heavily, and doubtless many failures would result, but that Manchester and Havre, but the great increase which would take place in orders to European merchants for goods would more than counterbalance the slight disarrangement of trade caused by a fall of the price of cotton and cotton fabrics.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says: 'Arrangements are being made to weed out the supernumeraries in this army—those who have no care on their minds nor conquests to make. The object is to make them responsible for a number of rounds of cartridges, which they will be expected to use the first chance. It is astonishing how many men are absent from their regiments on detached service. They would almost make a division if gathered together.

In his speech, in New York, Thursday evening, Wendell Phillips, after speaking at length virtually in opposition to Mr. Lincoln, said: Judge President Lincoln by his words and his deeds, and by that test I am not willing to trust our fate for the future four years to Abraham Lincoln. * * * I do not want an Abraham Lincoln who dreads Mr. Seward, and who dreads Thurlow Weed; I do not want a conservative Abraham Lincoln, who will go to let Abraham Lincoln know that we, the people, are the strongest, and we want the Abraham Lincoln in who will obey our will.

A correspondent at Chattanooga sums up the damage done by Hood in his movement on Sherman's rear, as follows: He captured in all about twelve hundred men, and tore up about twenty-five miles of the railroad. He did not take or destroy any railroad rolling stock or provisions, except two wagon loads. He lost, in return, a general officer and about twelve hundred men in front of Alatoona. He lost about five hundred in the skirmishing at Snake Creek Gap, Villanow and Shipp's Gap; beside, large numbers of his men deserted to their homes along the line of march. Sherman pressed so closely that it was impossible for Hood to bring them in. In this way alone his army must be reduced four or five thousand.

Voice of a Patriot.

We publish below, an extract from a business letter addressed to McMaster & Gazzam, of this city, by an old patriot of Dade County, South Western Missouri, aged 63 years, who has six sons, and two sons-in-law, in our army. His letter has the ring of true metal in it. With such men in Missouri, we need have no fear of how that State will go on the 8th. All honor to the old hero. As a number of our citizens, and the Iron City Land Association, own lands in this part of Missouri, it may please them to know how "Old Pap Price" and his Rebel hordes are welcomed by such men as Nelson McDowell.

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MEETING AT CONCERT HALL.

Speeches by Hon. John Cessna and Col. Granville Moody—Songs by the Central Glee Club.

One of the largest meetings ever convened in Concert Hall met on Saturday evening, to listen to Hon. John Cessna, the able and eloquent War Democrat, and Colonel Granville Moody, the gallant Buckeye soldier. The meeting was organized by calling Esq. P. Jones, Esq., of Pitt township, to the chair, appointing Major Wm. Frew, Dr. Geo. McCook, George Gilman, M. W. Acheson, Esq., George Hamilton, and R. C. Loomis, Vice-Presidents; Joseph S. Morrison, Julius Stark and J. Affelder acting as Secretaries.

The President, on taking the chair, made a brief and appropriate address, thanking the meeting for the honor conferred upon him, when he introduced Hon. John Cessna to the assemblage. Upon his appearance he was greeted with three rousing cheers. After quiet was restored, the speaker delivered one of the most telling speeches which has rang through the spacious Hall since the opening of the present political campaign.

Mr. Cessna said he had always been a Democrat, and had hoped the Chicago Convention would, by its wise counsels and proceedings so to leave him still in a position to support its platform and nominees; but that body having failed in its duty to the cause of the country, it left him only his country to support and defend—a defense and support which he would render while he had strength to raise his arm or utter a word. Under the new discipline which controls the Democratic party, Democrats are not allowed to rejoice for the victories of our armies—for the promise of peace by the stern vindication of the national honor. At Chicago peace was recommended as a result to be achieved on the bended knees of the people of the North. He was for peace achieved while standing erect in the might and majesty of an American citizen, beneath banners which were emblazoned with the triumph of our arms over traitors. The peace which the Chicago platform seeks to inaugurate conceals within its Copperhead folds a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and to admit even the possibility of a Northern and Southern Confederacy concedes the establishment of an Eastern and Western, or a New England and Border State, or an Atlantic and Pacific, or a Mississippi Valley, or any other confederacy. If any number of confederacies, which the discontent or ambition of individuals may require to suit their unworthy and wicked purposes.

The speaker referred to the panic and uneasiness which the copperheads sought to infuse into the minds of the people in regard to the public debt. Suppose that the war should last for ten years longer, grant that it is offensive, admit that it is wasteful in treasure, and that it has cost incalculably in human life. A sufficient answer to this cause of uneasiness and alarm ought to be that figures cannot estimate the worth of our Union. Its value is beyond all price. To the patriot this answer would be satisfactory. But we may readily find an answer for the man of dollars and cents—even for him who worships the "almighty dollar" or him who has strove with the "almighty dollar" for the Government, and is now too mean to pay his taxes for its support. It is not means, nor money, nor resources that we need. There is no human power that can arrest our progress and development. When the war is ended in triumph, our country will take such a position in population, wealth and vigor as will make the debt appear so small that we will smile at the fears which once overclouded our vision. There is gold enough in California alone to pay the debt of the nation at the end of that period, enough more in one of our Territories to furnish an ample circulatory medium for the people, and enough left to supply the whole universe, and there was iron sufficient in Pennsylvania to build ships till the millenium.

Mr. Cessna urged the necessity of sustaining the national Administration in power for another term, not upon the mere claim of the superior fitness of the men representing that authority, but upon the principles that any change at this time would be disastrous to the great cause of the country in the field. This reduced the contest to a single principle. It explained his position clearly, as well as that of thousands of honest Democrats all over the land, who were going to vote for the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. Men were of no account in this contest. Principle was everything. It was saving the life of the nation and the existence of free government. To this principle he had devoted the first years of his young manhood and in defence of this he would perish, if necessary, as did the fathers of the United States which is not based upon the foundations of equality and freedom.

At the close of Mr. Cessna's remarks three cheers were given for the speaker, and three more for Lincoln and the Union. The President then introduced Colonel Granville Moody, of Ohio, to the audience, who was received with tremendous cheers. The Colonel said, after the able speech which had just been made, and in view of the fact that many of the audience had not got shaved nor blacked their boots for Sunday, he would therefore, move that the meeting do now adjourn. But there was one universal shout of "no! no!" "go on!" "speech, speech. Well, said the speaker, the Democrats say, "no," I have to obey will, and proceeded to address the assemblage for over two hours, during which not half a dozen men left the hall. No more outline of his speech will be given him. Suffice. After he had spoken for near an hour, he remarked that he never advocated a cause that he could not sing and pray for, and as he knew the audience were tired sitting they would please rise and join him in singing an appropriate hymn written by Dr. Watts more than eighty years ago, commencing:

"Go with our armies to the fight."

He "lined out" the hymn and "raised the tune," and was joined by the entire audience, who made Concert Hall ring as it never rang before.

After the people had resumed their seats, he continued his remarks for an hour longer, dealing forcible sledge-hammer blows at the "Calhoun - Confederacy - Chic

From Charleston.

LETTER FROM AN IMPRISONED OFFICER—DREADFUL SUFFERINGS OF OUR MEN IN THE SOUTH—THE EFFECT OF THE SHELLING OF CHARLESTON—THE YELLOW FEVER.

The following letter from a Union officer confined under fire in Charleston, was lately smuggled through to its destination:

"The prisoners at Andersonville have been distributed among the chief cities and strong places of the Confederacy. Over five thousand have been brought here. A lieutenant coming from that place had been confined with the men as a sergeant. He told me over eight thousand died, out of less than thirty-five thousand, during the months of July and August. It is his opinion or that of your humble servant, that there will not be one-forty of those exchanged who will ever be able again to take the field as able bodied soldiers. Numbers of them wander about the camp, *raving maniacs*. The Sisters of Charity, who often call in to see us, said they visited the men as soon as they arrived here, and that the great majority were unable to walk or talk. Not a few were entirely naked. Some had the scurvy so bad that whole hundreds of maggots could be scraped from under their arm-pits and from their thighs. They had had it so long and were so weak they were unable to help themselves. The descriptions I have heard from several reliable sources are more horrible than one could imagine. All description is beggared. Surely those who have caused all this suffering will be dealt with according to their deserts—by the God over all the ruler of the just and unjust. The sufferings of the officers are bad, and hard to be endured, but that of the men exceed theirs so much I have no heart to complain of ours. I was glad the Sisters of Charity and other kind-hearted ladies of Charleston have supplied our naked men with clothing.

"About the shelling: General Foster keeps up a continual shelling of the city. He has just opened a new battery, in which, they say, is a 300-pound Parrott gun, and this morning's papers state it did considerable damage, killing and wounding quite a number. Before they have not admitted a gun of over one or two a day, and they were generally said to be colored people. This looks ominous. We can see the fuse shells distinctly at night. It is beautiful to watch them from the time they rise above the horizon on the one side till they rush among the buildings or explode, or, bursting high in the air, send their fragments down on friend and foe. The fragment of one passed through the roof and into the room directly over the one I occupy. It struck a bench on which were sitting some officers, splitting it from end to end, and then rolled off on to the floor, after wounding Lieutenant —— in the arm. What fortunate men! I understand the firing is done from Morris Island.

"Yellow fever has been prevalent in the city, but is now 'played out.' An officer died at the P. P. H. of it a few days ago. Another died this morning. Some say that yellow fever was the cause, but I do not. We have all the liquor we can drink for $95 per gallon, or $2 per drink."

America Abroad—The Emigration After the War.

The late pamphlet of Mr. David Ames Wells "Our Burden and our Strength," has attracted much attention from those interested in American affairs in Europe, as it did from our own reading citizens, from its valuable and even surprising facts and statistical revelations. One of our leading ministers writes for more copies; another says the French papers are noticing it, and that the Paris *Siecle* has published a full abstract of it; and a third, in Germany, asks for one hundred copies, and adds, as appropriate and sustaining comment upon its positions, the following information as to future emigration:

"The war once ended, we cannot exaggerate the tide of emigration that will pour into the United States from Germany. The government frowns and resists the influences that are at work. The press discredits our country, even those pretending to sympathise with us join in the cry. But all will not avail. Information has spread; and a free country, free labor, and high remuneration for labor, are doing their work surely. Order and the authority of the government restored, the prophecies of evil will be falsified, and our position and our prospects will offer an appeal to the classes in this country who are oppressed by *caste*, and whose hopes for political rights and privileges have been destroyed by the present reactionary politics of Germany. These considerations will move masses,—not merely the laborer and the humble artisan, but the well-to-do citizen, who would have a voice in directing the manner in which he is to be governed."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DUSTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crack or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
No. 11 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. aul5:6m

OIL COMPANIES.

OFFICE BANNER PETROLEUM COMPANY.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE BANNER PETROLEUM COMPANY,

are requested to pay the amount of their subscription forthwith, at the office of the Company, No. 97 Wood street.

JOHN SEMPLE, Jr., Secretary.
oc25-1w

TARR, STORY AND CHERRY RUN OIL COMPANY.

The subscribers to the Stock of the TARR, STORY AND CHERRY RUN OIL COMPANY are hereby notified to meet at the office of JONATHAN GALLAGHER, No. 1 St. Clair street, on MONDAY, November 14, at 3 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of organization and election of officers.

J. L. MARSHAL, Secretary.
oc26-1m

GERMANIA OIL COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

President: H. P. MUELLER, 134 Fourth-st.
Sec'y and Treas: R. HONEGGER, 381 Liberty-st.

Directors:
H. P. MUELLER, Pittsburgh.
ADAM REINEMAN, do.
C. SCHWEITZER, Canton, O. sep15-4f

OFFICE WESTERN INSURAN E COMPA.
Pittsburgh, October 27th, 1864.

AN ELECTION

FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY,

will be held at its office, No. 82 Water street, on TUESDAY, November 8th next, between the hours of 1 and 3 p. m.

oct27-td F. M. GORDON, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & C. R. R. CO.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 6th, 1864.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—The agreement modifying the First and Second Mortgages of this Company has been executed by the President, and the Trustees under the Deed of Trust, and the evidence of such agreement to be attached to each bond is now ready. Bondholders may present their bonds at this office, or at the Company's Transfer Agency, Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 32 Wall street, New York, and have the agreement attached thereto, or they may send to either of the above named places a full description and the number of their bonds, when the agreement will be sent to the bondholder to be by him affixed to the bonds.

W. M. BARNES,
Secretary.
oc10-1m

OFFICE KURSKA INSURANCE COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, October 24th, 1864.

AN ELECTION

FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS

of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on WEDNESDAY, November 8th, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 o'clock, p. m.

ROBERT FINNEY,
oct25-3w Secretary.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS BANK,
Pittsburgh, October 21, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS

of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the first day of November next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, the 1st day of November at 11 o'clock, a. m.

JOHN SCOTT, Jr.,
oct24-1m Cash'r.

EXCHANGE BANK, PITTSBURGH,
October 20th, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN

DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve for one year, will be held at the banking house, on MONDAY, November 1st, 1864, between the hours of eleven, a. m., and two p. m.

The annual meeting of Stockholders will take place on TUESDAY, November 1st, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.
oct21-1m

MECHANICS' BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
October 19th, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS

of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the first day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank will be held on the 1st day of November, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.
oct20-1m

ALLEGHENY BANK, October 18, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS

of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on the 21st day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 2 o'clock, p. m.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held on the 1st day of November, at 12 o'clock, m.

J. W. COOK, Cashier.
oct18 2w

PITTS., FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
Pittsburgh, Pa., October 25th, 1864.

NOTICE FOR PROPOSALS

FOR TWO STRETCHES OF AN IRON BRIDGE OVER THE ALLEGHENY RIVER AT PITTSBURGH, PA.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 4 o'clock, p. m., of the 18th day of November next, for an Iron Bridge, or for two spans, each about 135 feet in length, over a part of the Allegheny river at Pittsburgh, Pa.

The plans and specifications for the same, will be ready for examination at this office, on and after the 5th day of November next.

oct 27 2w JOHN B. JERVIS, Chief Engineer.

OIL BBL. TRESS HOOPS, for sale by JAMES BOWN, 126 Wood st.

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger—but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and expe rience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $18, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
278 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Engagement for a few nights only of the great Tragic actress, EMMA WALLER, who will appear in her unrivaled personation of

LADY MACBETH,

William Henderson as Macbeth.

THIS EVENING will be presented Shakespeare's celebrated tragedy of

MACBETH, KING OF SCOTLAND

Lady Macbeth.....Emma Waller.
Macbeth.....Wm. Henderson.

Fancy Polka, as taught by Prof. De Long. Miss Jenny.

To conclude with the

ROUGH DIAMOND.

FRED. AMS' MELODEON,
Liberty street.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
WITH FIFTY FIRST CLASS ARTISTS,
and a
Grand Ballet Troupe of 20 Young Ladies.

Change of Performance
Every Night at the Melodeon.
MELODEON.
se13

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. ja3:1y

INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE.
MARINE INSURANCE.

THE PHENIX INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital.....$500,000 00
Surplus, March 1st, 1864.....227,219 00
Assets.....$727,219 20

THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

Assets, February 1st, 1864.....$82,000
Cash Capital.....200,000
The "Washington" issues Participating Policies which entitle holders to Dividends, sixty per cent. Scrip Dividends were made for the years 1861, 1862 and 1863.

Policies issued for the above staunch and reliable companies on Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., and River and Lake Risks.

S. S. BRYAN, Agent.
oct18 89 Fourth street (Burke's Building.)

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over.....2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over.....5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent. on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John H. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Wills Boothe, B. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ebbert, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Yandrik, M. Wilmore.
Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.
GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
jy19-1y 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L. P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	CAPT. L. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
GEO. JONES,	CAPT. JOHN LOYD,
WM. B. HAYS,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
se7

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN MOODY, Vice President.
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. B. STEWELL,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	L. D. McGILVY,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS.

se6:1y

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor,

WM. BAGALEY, President.

SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayou, and navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARKE, Jr.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARBAUGH,
R. P. JOHNSTON,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
REESE OWENS,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE SINGMAN,
BARCLAY PERSTON,	WM. A. ROBBINS,
S. M. KIER.	

de23

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se10:1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.

No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
au22-1y.

DOCTOR JAMES KING,
Office No. 97 Fourth street,
(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)
au4-1y

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE.
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
Have opened in Pittsburgh
A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House
No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot.

And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Lead, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.

Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction.

J. J. BENDER & CO.,
corner Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.
de26:tf

OHIO RIVER BRIDGE.

Notice is hereby given that on MONDAY, the 24th day of October, 1864, the Holliday's Cove Railroad Company will, under the authority of its charter from the Legislature of Virginia, and under the Act of Congress, declaring the Railway bridge at Steubenville a lawful structure, commence the elevation of the channel span of said Bridge, and for this purpose, it will be necessary temporarily to obstruct the three hundred feet designed as a channel-way.

Attention of persons engaged in navigation, is called to the provision of the second section of the Act of Congress, "and the officers and crews of all vessels and boats navigating said river, are required to regulate the use of their said vessels and boats, and of any pipes or chimneys belonging thereto, so as not to interfere with the *elevation construction* and use of said bridge."

All persons are also notified that the span next west of the channel span is erected at an elevation of 66 feet above low water, and there is a water-way exceeding two hundred feet between the piers; and that the water-way between the piers next east of the channel span also exceeds two hundred feet, and that the headway here will be clear, as the company does not intend to proceed with the erection of this span until the channel span is completed and the obstruction necessary to its erection removed.

All persons are notified further that this bridge is erected without a draw, and that all the regulations of the Act of Congress have been complied with, by the company.

The erection of the channel span will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible, and due notice will be given as to the time when the obstructions will be removed.

The Holliday's Cove Railroad Company.
oct24-2w] By THOMAS L. JEWETT, President.

REVOLVERS AND PISTOLS, constantly on hand and for sale by JAMES BOWN, 126 Wood st.
se2

FOUNDRIES.

A. BRADLEY, Pres't.....W. VANKIRK, Sec'y

ETNA STOVE COMPANY,
(Successor to A. Bradley.)
MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF
COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING
STOVES.
Among which are the celebrated
EUREKA, TROPIC AND TALISMAN
(Coal Cook-Stoves), the
POMONA, LEDGER AND IRON-SIDES
(Wood Cook-Stoves). Also manufacture
GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, &c. &c.
Office and Warehouse, corner of Second and Wood streets Pittsburgh. oct4 1y

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
EBBERT & PATTERSON,
At the Pittsburgh Economy Works, Grosvenor street, Birmingham.
Office: No. 67 Fourth street,
jy6-1y PITTSBURGH.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID MUR CAR WHEELS,
139 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se17

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS, MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporters, Bead-stead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap6

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally: Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Off Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY
Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

GROCERS.

SUNDRIES—
200 boxes prime W. R. Cheese;
150 do do Hamburg Cheese;
50 bbls extra No. 1 Salt;
500 bbls white Beans;
20 dozen Brooms;
25 bbls Sweet Potatoes, "Jersey."
In store and for sale by
CHARLES B. BAILEY,
oct19 No. 179 Liberty street.

GEO. B. JONES, } HENRY B. CAMPE. } OLIVER B. JONES
GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
140 Water street, above Monongahela Bridge,
oct2 Pittsburgh, Pa.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

We have associated with us in the
WHOLESALE GROCERY
AND
COMMISSION BUSINESS
HENRY B. CAMPE.

The style of the firm to be GEORGE B. JONES & CO. Partnership to date from September 12th, 1864.
oct2-1m GEO. B. JONES & SON.

JAMES BROWNLEE.....WILLIAM MCKAY.
BROWNLEE & McKAY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS
and Dealers in all Kinds of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
No. 16, Diamond, Pittsburgh.

Keep on hand one of the largest and best selected stocks of Groceries and Liquors to be found in the city, which they are prepared to sell at the lowest prices, and on the most reasonable terms. Country merchants, as well as families, both in and out of the city, are invited to give us a call; as we feel assured we can sell to them on as fair terms as any other house in the city. oct4-2m

T. C. JENKINS,
Commission Merchant
and Purchasing Agent.
DEALER IN
Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Feed, Dried and Green Fruits, and all Farm Products.

Orders filled for all merchandize, Pittsburgh manufactures excepted. Oils and Salt at lowest market rates. No. 239 LIBERTY street, (opposite Wood street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Advances made and prompt attention given to all consignments and correspondence.

Pittsburgh References:—Hall & Speer, Lloyd & Black, Wm. McCully & Co., McDonald & Arbuckles, John I. House & Co., John Hall & Co., B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co. se15-1y

J. A. GRAFF.....C. REITER.
GRAFF & REITER,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.
Dealers in Produce generally.

Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market.
au25-6m

R. HONEGGER.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CATAWBA
AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
Liberty street, No. 351, Pittsburgh.
au18-1y

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S,
No. 12 Smithfield street.

100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
200,000 lbs Plain Hams;
50,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
300,000 lbs Extra New Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
80,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef,
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
my18

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOS. S. DILWORTH.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield
ja17

WILLIAM BAGALEY
WHOLESALE GROCER,
No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se7

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.
MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIHL.
JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,
27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second, Pittsburgh.
ja1

REDUCTION.

26 Melodeons.

29 Cabinet Organs.

4 Second-hand Melodeons.

FOR SALE AT LESS THAN FACTORY PRICES.

Call at the subscriber's if you want to get an instrument cheap.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
81 Wood street.

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFER, Office No. 98 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole
LEATHER.
Waxed upper, Kips and Calf Skins.
P. S. Cash paid for all kinds of leather finish d or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark.
oct6-1y

HENRY L. BUTLER,
CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER,
No. 75 Grant street.

Surveys of Land and Designs of Machinery executed to order. oct4-1m

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
for the sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and every variety of Blooms.
se9 No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiply of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for those notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

☞ In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent., per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury Notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great induce ments to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Up to the 24th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over

$40,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money.

And all Respectable Banks and Bankers throughout the country will give further information AND AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.
se1-4mdaw

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
27 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of
OIL STOCKS,
being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-tf

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.
U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,
Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new
7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes.
AND
OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.

AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.
au19-tf

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1853, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	P. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK,	

JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't,
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r
se7

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. Interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 6 per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to
jy29 HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30:tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, AND PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office, 55 Market street.

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KEES & BRO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se29:1y

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
182 Smithfield st., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

WALL PAPER.

THE FALL STOCK OF
FANCY GOODS,
Varieties and Toys, Wall Paper, Window Shades and Table Oil Cloths have just been received at
FOERSTER & SCHWARZ,
oct1 144 Smithfield street.

CHANGE OF BASE.—
MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,
COKE, COAL AND LIME.

Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal-yard, west end of the South Common, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Flu. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron-workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.

Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-offices, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common, Allegheny city. 144

BURT'S
Rat, Roach and Bed Bug Destroyer.

This most valuable and popular article for destroying Vermin never fails to give satisfaction.

No. 12 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia.
R. E. SELLERS & CO., Wholesale Agents for Pittsburgh and vicinity. Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Pittsburgh and Allegheny city. oct3-3m

EXCELSIOR FIRE WORKS.

We would call the attention of the public to our new stock of
FIRE WORKS,
which we have now open and are prepared to sell at
L. D. DUMMETT & CO.,
oc25-1w No. 67 Wood street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THREE LOTS AND HOUSES
FOR SALE,

Situated on the corner of Cherry alley and Second street, late the property of James Stuart, deceased, each lot 20 feet front on second street by 60 feet deep to a 10 feet alley, with a three story brick dwelling and back buildings erected thereon on each lot.

For terms enquire of M. TINDLE, No. 150 Fourth street, or Capt. ARTHUR STUART, on the premises. The above property if not sold previous to that time, will be sold on TUESDAY EVENING, the 6th of December, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth st., to the highest and best bidder for cash.

M. TINDLE
oc21-td Agent for the Estate.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE
FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his HOUSE, with two acres of ground, corner of Ridge street and West Commons, Allegheny city.

Enquire at 57 Water street, Pittsburgh.
oc25-1w A. M. MARSHALL.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

A FARM of 100 acres, all under cultivation, balance good timber land, situated on White river, Knox county, Indiana, 7 miles from Dicker Station, on the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad. The place is under good fence, and well watered. There is also 50 bushels of wheat; corn and hay on the farm, which will go to the purchaser. The improvements are a good log house of four rooms with the necessary out buildings for farming purposes. For terms, apply to the Real Estate and Insurance office of

C. BATES,
oc29 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS FOR SALE.

The Ramsey Farm having been withdrawn from the market is now offered for sale. Said land consisting of eighty-three acres, more or less, is about three miles from Jones' Ferry, underlaid with coal of the best quality. The improvements thereon being in good condition, cons

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 97 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
" 6s. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Checks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
oct3

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. B. SEMPLE, Pres. | J. R McCUNE, V. Pres.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Boards Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS OCT. 29, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd
U. S. 6s, of '81	106	
U. S. 5-20s, old	101¼	102
U. S. 10-40s		95
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	95¼	95½
Gold	214	
Allegheny City 6s	68	
Citizens' Insurance	61	
Eureka Insurance	51	
Pittsburgh Insurance	34	
Allegheny	25	25½
St. Clair Street Bridge		41
Monongahela Navigation Co		47
Lehigh Valley R. R.	10½	12
Pittsburgh and Steubenville	10¼	10¾
Steubenville and Indiana		17
Allegheny Bank	87½	
Merchants' & Manufacturers' Bank	61	
German Trust Bank		38
Lucesco Oil		21
Dalzell Oil		
Allegheny and Pittsburgh		10¼
Federal	1½	1¾
Horse Neck		1½
Fleming & Blood		4½
Rose	1.10	1¼
Eldorado	1⅞	2⅛
Pittsburgh and Great West		1¾
U. S. Telegraph	80	
Oil Basin		9½
Mellheny	6	
Germania		5
Quincy Mining		100
National Copper		29
Rockland		18
Mass Mining		10
Ardesco		20
Merchants		9¼
Pittsburgh and West Virginia		9¾
Linden Mining		5½
Leading Creek		4

SATURDAY, October 29—P. M.

The offerings at the Board to-day do not indicate much change in prices. Some Certificates of Indebtedness were sold at 95½; Allegheny Valley Railroad was freely bid for at 10 to 10¾, and 12 was asked. Steubenville was offered at 10¾—no bidders; Steubenville and Indiana was held at 17, without bidders; Connelsville was not inquired for nor offered. The transfer books close on Saturday, November 5th, for a month, during which period very few transactions will probably be made, as purchasers cannot obtain transfers.

—Lucesco Oil was offered down to 21—no bids. The Oils were generally dull sale. Dalzell sold during the day at 8 to 8¼.

—We notice an announcement in the Philadelphia *Press* of a very promising well having been struck on the Hyde and Egbert Farm owned jointly by the Maple Shade, Rock, Egbert and Mineral Oil Company. The same news was received here by some few persons and excited considerable interest in consequence of one of the fortunate Companies, the Egbert, being held here to a limited extent. Purchases were made by telegraph in Philadelphia at 2¾ to 3¼. We learn that a gentleman from the oil regions, well acquainted with the facts, described the well as flowing two hundred and fifty barrels with the sucker rods in, and that it promised fair to yield 500 or 1000 barrels when properly cleared out and tubed.

—We have before alluded to the formation of a Petroleum Exchange in New York. As many of our readers may be interested in this organization, we give the following particulars, which we find in the Philadelphia *Telegraph*:

"The New York Petroleum Exchange has been fully organized, and will commence operations on Tuesday next, November 1. This association was projected by some of the leading German banking houses in New York, and has met with a success as great as the petroleum interest itself. The list of members of the Exchange embraces the names of nearly all the leading capitalists and stock-brokers of that city; and we predict, from what we learn, that it will be one of the largest business institutions in the country, and that in a very short period the transactions at that Board will rival, if not exceed, the daily amount of sales at the regular Stock Board of New York.

"The extraordinary amount of business done in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore in petroleum requires such an organization, not only here, but in every city; and we are only surprised that some of our enterprising oil men have not started an Oil Board in Philadelphia long ago. The formation of Oil Stock Companies, and the development of the wonderful regions of Western Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky originated here, and we have upwards of one hundred companies in Philadelphia alone, most of which are reliable, dividend paying concerns. New York has caught the fever of late, while the companies there, as a general thing, have larger capitals, experience is hourly proving that they are hardly as reliable as ours, and their value depends as certain. The investments in oils are very large there and here, and while the staid and scrutinizing capitalists of Philadelphia are selling out, they are now the largest operators in petroleum stock.

"The New York Board will offer them greater facilities than ever for sale in investments, as we are informed by a member of the Executive Committee of that body that the stock of no company will be sold at the Board except those which show conclusively that they are sound, and have and will pay regular dividends as long, at least, as the demand for petroleum continues; and from the varied uses the making of this oil at home and abroad, it is likely to become even more staple than cotton, or any other production of our wonderfully prolific country.

"Many of the companies in this city will have their stocks introduced in the New York Board on Tuesday. Among them the Densmore, Dalzell, McElheny, McClintockville, Noble and Delameter, and others; and many more will soon be bought and sold there. Any reliable company that can satisfactorily answer the interrogatories of the committee, and will pay two hundred and fifty dollars, can have their stocks operated in there. The President of the Board is Mr. Samuel B. Hard, President of the Open Stock Board of New York."

—The wide and sudden fluctuations in gold for several days past are ascribed by the New York papers to what is called a "corner"—that is, one party controlling the supply to the exclusion of another, who has been induced to sell for future delivery largely more than he had, in the hope of buying it before the time of delivery at lower prices. The buying party, however, keeping up the price, the seller is forced to the buyer for the amount of his deliveries, and must pay smartly or break. In either case the "corner" is dissolved and prices decline to the natural level of the market. This is a frequent occurrence in stock circles, and shrewd operators, by a little management and a knowledge of the amount of stock issued and by whom held, often punish those who can be induced to sell "short," as it is called, severely. But how gold, which is almost unlimited in amount, can be "cornered," we do not so well understand, except from the fact of the parties engaged in the deals to buy and hold gold, break faith, and each sell on the other. This is what, it is said, has been done, and if true proves that gold cannot be operated to advantage by speculators at such high prices as they had supposed.

—National Banks representing over six millions of capital have been organized during the past week. The only Western ones are the Fon Du Lac (Wis.) Bank and the Winona (Minn.) Bank—the former with a capital of $75,000, and the latter $50,000 capital.

Milwaukee Market.

October 28.

The market for Wheat opened firm, and a slight advance was obtained, and No. 1 Red sold at $2 00, but this was lost, and $1 88 was the highest figure obtained subsequently, and there being considerable eagerness, buyers rather held back, apparently anticipating getting that grade at lower figures. The market for Wheat closes steady at about yesterday's outside prices. Flour was in moderate demand, and but a limited amount changed hands. Corn steady at the advance of yesterday. Other grains quiet.

FLOUR—Sales 200 bbls XX at $10; 550 bbls "Oakdale," White Wheat, at $10 25; 50 bbls same brand, from Red Wheat at $9 50.

CORN—Is market steady; sales 550 bushels No. 1 (begged) at $1 37; 2,000 bushels No 1 at $1 35.

OATS—None on the market; would bring 70c.

RYE—Last sales at $1 39.

BARLEY—Dull; we quote $1 50@1 60—the latter for choice Winter.

Proposals for Government Contracts.

The following has been issued by Captain Wolf, United States Quartermaster at Louisville:

Sealed proposals indorsed, Proposals for Forage, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of October, 1864, for furnishing 400,000 bushels of corn, 700,000 bushels of oats, 5,000 tons of hay.

The corn to be put up in new re-sewed gunnies, and delivered, 100,000 bushels, at the Government warehouse, Louisville, Kentucky, and 200,000 bushels at Evansville, Indiana.

The oats to be put up in good, substantial burlaps, and to be delivered:

400,000 bushels at Cairo, Ill.
100,000 " Evansville, Ind.
100,000 " New Albany, Ind.
100,000 " Government Warehouse, Louisville, Ky.

White Fish in Chicago.

White fish are much firmer, owing to large purchases on Government account having considerably reduced stock on hand. There has been no quotable change, but the market has had a strong upward tendency.—*Tribune*, 25th.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Monday, October 31, 1864.

BUSINESS was not very active on Saturday. This is, however, no unusual occurrence for the last day of the week, more especially as the one just closed was very dull, and dealers manifested no disposition to operate to any extent. The near approach to the Presidential election has made buyers cautious; they purchase only small quantities. The Eastern Money Market continues in a very unsettled state, changes in the gold market occurring every few minutes. The weather was pleasant, and our rivers are again in fine navigable order, having risen upwards of four feet. Navigation is now in fine condition to all points on the Monongahela, Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On both landings we noticed a liberal amount of activity. Freights were pretty plenty. The packet Julia left for Zanesville with a fine trip. The Citizen to St. Louis, had about all she could manage and a fair complement of passengers. The new steamer Yorktown did not get off on Saturday, but will depart this day without fail. The Nevada has gone to the ways for repairs. The new mammoth steamer Commonwealth is announced for St. Louis on Tuesday. The Emma Graham will be found at the landing; she will return to Zanesville on Tuesday. A number of boats are due from below. The sales which came under our notice will be found recorded below:

POTATOES.—The receipts are steadily increasing. The amount that changes hands show that a large business is going on with this article. Sales, 250 bushels at 90@100c, the latter for Peach Blow. A choice article Jersey Sweet, sales of 20 barrels, at $5 00@5 25 per bbl. Marietta Sweet are a drag, and can be purchased at a low figure.

CRANBERRIES.—The market was quiet, with small sales at $14@15, as per quality.

GRAIN.—The market was inactive on Saturday. The sales were only limited. The receipts were small. Wheat was unchanged as regards prices or demand. Barley was enquired for, and would command current rates readily. Spring $1 90 and Fall $1 65 per bush. Oats were duick of sale; 1,000 bushels were disposed of at 84@85c. Corn was not active. Sales were made at depot at $1 45@1 48 per bushel; from store the usual advance was obtained.

FLOUR—The market was steady but not active. The holders were firm in their views and were not disposed to give way; the sales made were in a small way, viz: 200 bbls Extra Family at $10 50@10 75; 150 do Extra at $9 75@10 00; country lots or up river brands were sold at various prices. The Eastern markets were quiet.

CHEESE—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The demand was fair and sales were confined to a retail way. It was disposed of at 20@22c; 20 do Choice at 23c.

CHESTNUTS—The near approach to the children's jubilee, which takes place this evening, caused an advance, with sales of 200 bush at $3 ₰ bush.

BUTTER—The market was steady but not active; the supply about keeps pace with the demand; sales of 2,000 lbs at 35@40c, the latter for choice.

EGGS—Were wanted at 25@26c ₰ doz.

HAY—Market steady, with a good demand; the sales were regular at $35 00@40 00 ₰ ton.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The first sale of the season was reported on Saturday, 2 tons being disposed of at $4 50 per cwt.

GROCERIES—The market continues steady, but not very active, dealers take hold sparingly. We note the following transactions: Coffee—Sales of 50 sacks of Rio at 41@42. Molasses—Sales of 35 bbls of Orleans, at $1 25. Sugars—Sales of 10 hhds Cuba, at 22c; 5 do Porto Rico, at 23c; 5 do choice Orleans, at 26c; Crushed—Sales of 10 bbls, at 28c; "B" Coffee, 16 bbls at 26½c. Rice—Sales of 10 bags of Rangoon, at 15@15½c.

SALT—Sales of 200 bbls from store, at $3 10.

BACON—The market was steady with a moderate demand. As prices were unchanged we omit them.

APPLES—The demand was steady; sales of 150 bbls at at $2 50@3 00, as per quality.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Monday, October 31, 1864.

Business in the oil way was not very active. The oil men and others were rather surprised on reaching the oil regions, early on Saturday morning to find some seven feet water, whilst dispatches from Oil City announced five feet water at that point and rising. This was cheering news to our steamboat men, who have been anxiously awaiting for this event. There was a lively time among the boats, all of which were making ready to leave for the oil regions. The following towboats have departed, loaded with coal and towing boats loaded with empty oil barrels, viz: Hyena, D. Bushnell, Traveler, Brilliant and Hawk Eye. The passenger steamer, Echo No. 3, left on Saturday evening with a big trip. The following boats were making ready: Urlida, Petrolia and Le Clair No. 3. The oil market was not very active, and the sales were not large; in fact, the stock on hand to operate in was limited. The receipts are on the increase, 1,926 barrels being received on Saturday, and we understand that some heavy lots have left the oil country for these parts. Prices were unchanged. The sales of Crude made were at the previous day's prices. Some holders were somewhat firmer. We heard of no sales beyond what we have noted. The Crude market was dull in the East, but our dealers were in nowise affected by their figures. They seemed to be quite indifferent. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

CRUDE OIL—The market was steady with a fair demand. The prospects of results are certainly flattering, as we have plenty of water. Sales of 600 bbls at 29c, bbls to be returned; 50 bbls, packages included. Sales of 150 barrels Franklin oil—36 gravity, at 30c per gallon. From Oil City, we learn the market was firm at the mouth, with sales at $9 75@1000 per barrel with an upward tendency, buyers being plenty.

REFINED OIL—The market was not active. The sales during the week have been quite small, and it seems to have been so arranged so as by operators. Refiners took things easy, they were not disposed to force sales, having an abiding faith that their time will soon be brighter, but still, anything like 200 bbls free, straw color, at 74c. The market closed quiet.

TAR—The market was quiet with small sales at $6 50 per bbl. The market contains an ample supply.

NAPTHA—The sales for some time has been limited. Prices vary from 18@19c for bonded.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

J Wilkins	643	Maxwell & Palmer	265
H H Collins	142	Penn. Salt Co	228
Bidwell	338		
Total			1,926

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

J. C. Kirkpatrick, 50 bbls refined for Baltimore.

Forsythe Bro's, 137 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

W. McKeown, 100 bbls benzine for Philadelphia.

S. McMahon, 57 bbls benzine for Baltimore.

Lyday & Co., 50 bbls tar for Williamsport.

Lucesco Oil Co., 143 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

North American Co., 141 bbls refined for New York.

J. Gracie & Co., 284 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

THE PACKING TRADE.

HOGS IN CHICAGO.

The supply of hogs has been unusually large. While a fair demand, previous quotations have been fully sustained.

Received, 6,000 head; entered, 761 head at $9@$11 87½, chiefly at $10@10 65 ₰ 100 lbs.

Shipments have been brought freely, and several large droves have been purchased by city packers. One or two sales are worthy of note, as indicating the high prices which are still paid for very extra hogs For weight and quality a drove of 41 head of Wisconsin hogs, sold by Hall to Tobey, averaging 250 lbs, at $11 87½ for 100 lbs, have rarely been surpassed. Messrs. Cragau & Co. bought of Wright, of Adams county, Ill., 95 head of very extra grade, averaging 254 lbs, at $11 50; and Bogart sold to Priest & Co. 103 hogs, averaging 256 lbs, at $10 62½ ₰ 100 lbs. Walwork & Mallory received about 25 cars of very fair quality, which were taken by packers at prices ranging from $10 05 to 10 35 ₰ 100 lbs.

PORK PACKING AT ST. LOUIS.

Our packers have made no contracts yet that we can hear of for large lots of hogs. Very few hogs are coming to this market; barely enough to meet the daily consumptive demand of the city. An occasional lot of 50 to 100 head is bought by packers.

A contractor in this city who lately received an award at Cincinnati for supplying the Government with pork, has been compelled to have his pork packed at Chicago for want of a supply of hogs in this market.

Roe & Co. killed a lot of 250 to 300 hogs yesterday for packing; but the packing business has not yet commenced in this city, and will not for a month.

PORK PACKING AT CINCINNATI.

A little chilling of the atmosphere promotes a more active canvass of the hog market. People from the interior flock hither to feed the market, and get posted up as to what will be the starting point of the market, and what its probable course. There have been several sales at the rate of $10, gross, and this appears to be the practical trading figure for Hogs weighing 200 lbs., as drovers are not very free to offer ahead on the basis of current prices, and some of them are asking $11 and upward. It is generally calculated that the late maturing crops of Corn will certainly assure a better quality of Pork than was handled last year, but it is not agreed that the number will probably be increased.

It is stated that we shall have no hogs here from Kentucky, because of an order of the United States Commissary prohibiting hogs from being shipped from that State, because of the intention of taking them for Government account, to pack. We have not seen the order, at least, through private sources, that it is in force. The policy of this course is the subject of much criticism, and quite likely to cause dissatisfaction. It is palpably obvious that it will greatly disturb the calculations of packers.

New York Boot and Shoe Market.

Since our last the market has been more active, and the amount of business, though small for the season, and below what was hoped for, was yet very good for these dull times. Perhaps a part of this business life is due to a greater willingness on the part of holders.—Though our quotations remain unchanged, there is a disposition to make concessions among holders generally, which cannot be without influence upon business. There are few buyers from the West, trade being chiefly with dealers from this State, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. For export there is a fair business doing. Much of this tends towards Mexico. Manufacturers are still waiting for some change which will render their business more sure and profitable. There is, as yet, no falling off in the prices of leather and labor to justify a recommencement of business on a large scale, but many seem to think that the signs of the times are a little more hopeful for manufacturing.

New York Finance and Trade.

RISE IN GOLD AND TRADE FIRM.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.

Operators consider the news from Grant unfavorable. Stocks and gold consequently show a strong upward tendency. Railroad speculation assumed a firmer tone, and the decline of yesterday afternoon was recovered. Parties lately in the Bear interest have turned on the other side, and are operating heavily for a rise. Reading, Michigan Southern, Illinois Central, Chicago and North Western are the stocks in which they are chiefly operating. Governments stronger in the morning. Stocks quiet, but firm. Gold opened at an advance of 2¼, and by noon was five per cent. above the closing rates of last evening; afterwards reached about 1 per cent from the highest point. The market was firm at a decline. The heavy shipments of Coin, and the non-confirmation of the capture of the Southside road, tended to assist the upward movement. The steamers City of Washington and Teutonia took out $819,500 in specie. The week closes upon an easy Money market. Bankers readily supplied at 7 per cent, exceptional operations at 6 per cent. The rise in Gold to-day caused a firmer feeling in trade generally. The quotations at Gallagher's Evening Exchange was—Gold, 220½; New York Central, 121¾; Erie, 97¾; Hudson, 122½; Reading, 1:3; Michigan Central, 129½; Toledo, 112½; Rock Island, 97¾; Northwestern, 44¼; Northwestern preferred, 79¾; Fort Wayne, 104; Ohio Certificates, 87¾; Cumberland, 83¾; Quicksilver, 82¾; Mariposa, 83¾; market very active and strong. Gold sold after Call at 220.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, October 29.

Under the rumor that Hancock had 10,000 men in his movement, Gold opened strong at 218, and at noon touched 221¼, subsequently falling to 218.

NEW YORK, October 29—10 P. M.

Gold closed at the Evening Stock Exchange at 219½.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 29.

Cotton quiet and flourer at $1 23@1 25 for middling. Flour—State and Western is 25c better, with a fair demand at $9 90@9 95 for extra State; $10 75@11 50, common to good Shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $11 15@12 25 for trade brands; market closing dull, with the improvement partially lost. Included in the sales are 20,000 bbls extra State, delivered from November to the middle of December, at $10 15 ₰ barrel; 500 bbls do for the first half of December, at $10 25; 2,000 bbls do for the last fifteen days in November, at $10 00; 1,000 bbls from November to 20th of December at $2 25. Whisky heavy at $1 71 for State; $1 72 for Western. Wheat 3@4c lower. Corn is $2 17½@2 21 for Milwaukee Club; $2 2[illegible]8 for Winter Red Western; $2 40@2 48 for Amber Michigan. Rye scarce and firmer; Western is $1 54. Corn is better at $1 64@1 65 for Mixed Western. Coffee firm; the advance for the week being 1c. Sugar steady at 17¼@18c; Cuba 21c; P. R. Havana 17½c; Molasses firm with a good demand; P. R. 56@60. Petroleum firmer but quiet at 45@47 Crude; 67@68c Refined in bond; 80@82c for refined Free. Pork—Firm, with a fair demand at $31 for Mess; $40@42 25 for new do, cash; closing at $43½. Beef—Quiet, but firm at about prevailing rates. Lard—Firm, with sales at 20@22c. Money—Steady at 7. Sterling—Quiet at 109¾@109¾. Gold—Firmer, opening at 219 and closing at 219½. Total exports of specie for the day amounted to $81,950. Government stocks dull.

New York Dry Goods Market.

The week under review has not been characterized by so much activity as its predecessor, and yet the general trade have been transacting a heavy business in the aggregate. The volume of sales, though immense, is less, however, as large as might be inferred from the number of buyers and their purchasers around the market. Buyers generally from towns and country purchase only such goods as are adapted to their most pressing wants, and in quantities sufficient to last them only a few weeks. This course is commendable on the part of the commendable, and is the only safe course to pursue under existing circumstances. It is a fact well known that the demand thus far this season has been exceedingly large, and yet the stock of goods upon the market is very limited.

The prospect, therefore, is that business will be pressed, till the end of the season, probably extend into the beginning of the ensuing year. The trade generally now believe that goods must rule higher, and yet they are reluctant to purchase themselves with stocks until the result of the Presidential election becomes positively known. This result may overshadow the future policy of the Government, and have an important bearing upon the market. Hence the caution exercised among dealers generally.

The stoppage of several of the mills and the recent panic and heavy decline in dry goods have had a depressing effect on manufacturing prices, which show, in most instances, a serious fall from rates previously current.—*Economist.*

FOREIGN GOODS.

The improvement noticeable in our last, in this department of trade, is fully maintained so far as prices of staple goods are concerned, but there is not so much activity developed as during the previous week. We are now so close to the Presidential election that first buyers appear to be holding back, and "stocking" until the great issue becomes known, hence we cannot expect any animation in trade for a fortnight at least. Buyers, in the meantime, are likely to continue purchasing according to their absolute wants, and prices are now becoming more uniform with the rates of gold and exchange than heretofore.

The advancing tendency of gold and the limited importations having given confidence to importers in the maintenance of prices. The demand up to the present time has been very backward and trade been chiefly through the auctioneers. No important demand has yet developed itself for the Boston, Philadelphia or other markets, and it is not possible that the people at large are disposed to dress in sackcloth and ashes. They evidently have some mourning goods and it is possible the sooner they obtain them the better. But the future may be hid in mystery, and we shall not urge buyers to commit themselves with stocks until the policy of the nation becomes more apparent. It certainly looks as if our present Presidential election would be decided, and that the trade anticipate a rising market for goods, and hence many importers are not anxious to force their fabrics to sale. Prices of goods may be higher, but still, anything like 20@30 per cent is construed into a military or national success the next fortnight may cause a temporary depression, but subsequently the best policy for our sue is to "buy from hand to mouth." This is the course now being pursued; it is a course that keeps the trade partly busy without leading to anything like business, and it is the only sale policy to pursue.

British and Continental dress goods are becoming exceedingly scarce, and a big premium prevails for these fabrics at very full rates. Colored Alpacas, and Coburgs of low and medium grades meet with a ready sale at 60@ 65c. Saxony dress goods are in great demand. Reduced stock and selling at improved rates both at public and private sale. Pilot cloths are also in improved request at $1 00@1 50. The inquiry for all kinds of fabrics runs chiefly on low and medium goods. Fine and high priced fabrics are slow of sale.

The movement for the week, as compared with the corresponding period last year, has been as follows:

Imports	1863.	1864.
	$2,397,081	$721,817
Entered for consumption	2,078,999	229,465
Entered for warehouse	318,091	498,352
Withdrawn from warehouse	222,301	884,371
Total thrown upon market	2,301,351	1,107,835

From the above it will be perceived that the amount of goods thrown upon the market during the week is less than one-half the quantity for the corresponding week last year.—*Economist.*

Boston Wool Market.

There is a much better feeling for domestic Wool and a much larger number of buyers have made their appearance than for some weeks previous. The sales show a considerable increase in the volume of business, but wools have been much larger, if holders were ready to sell at the current rates. The transactions of the week have been 200,000 lbs of fleece and pulled, at from 80c@$1 00 per lb as to quality. Included in the sales were 120,000 lbs New York and Western fleece at 85c, principally New York, but there is very little of this description now offering under 90c; 130,000 lbs principally good Ohio at 92½@95; 12,000 lbs Michigan at 85c; a lot of course and ordinary Canada, and 10,000 lbs fine Ohio at 95c; 50,000 lbs various kinds, ranging from 80c for odds and ends up to 90c for good Western; 1,500 lbs low pulled at 85c; 5,000 lbs fine Pennsylvania at $1 05; and 10,000 lbs very choice New York, very light, fine and clean, at $1 06, but the two last transactions are no criterion of the market, and may be put down as fancy prices for extreme figures. At the close prices are firm at from 85@95c, an advance of full 5 cents ₰ lb on the quotations of last week, and no considerable purchases could be made without leading to another advance of 5@10c. ₰ lb on these figures, as most holders are very indifferent about selling and look for a more active market and better prices at an early day, unless in the meantime gold should receive a knock down not now anticipated. In Canada combing Wools we learn of no movement and quotations are nominal. Sales and transactions in foreign Wool have not been to any extent, although the article is more inquired for. Sales of 140 bales Cape on private terms; and 57 bales Mediterranean and Cape at various prices as to quality.

New York Wool Market.

Nearly, if not all, the stray lots in the hands of outsiders have been bought up, so that what trade is now doing is from regular parties. The near approach of the election will, no doubt, curtail business to some extent, but after the result is known, lively times are anticipated. As nearly all the speculators are scared off business for the balance of the year will be with the regular dealers, and a good trade and good prices, as heretofore predicted, will be the results. Heavy woolen goods are selling more freely, and the tone of the wool and woolen goods market is decidedly better.

The sales include 250,000 lb Fleece at 80c@$1, mostly 90c@95c; 15,000 lb Tub-washed $1 05@$1 05; 50,000 lb Pulled, 75@80c, now held higher; 100,000 lb California, 56@58c; 15,000 lb Black do, 40@45c; 13 bales Scoured do, and 53 bales Oregon, on private terms; 5,000 lb coarse unwashed Fleece, 55c; 30,000 lb East India, part 52c; 72 bales Entre Rios, 40c do White Donskol, 159 do Black, and several other sales, particulars unknown.

The Barley Crop in Canada.

The Toronto *Globe* says it has been estimated that the crop of barley in Upper and Lower Canada is about 6,000,000 bushels, and of this at least five-sixths must find its way into the American market.

Saint Louis Tobacco Market.

Tobacco—Market 50 to 75c lower on lugs. Only 46 hhds were sold as follows: 12 factory lugs at $7 70 to $9 40; 9 planters do at $9 70 to $12 70; 8 common shipping leaf at $13 75 to $16; 9 medium do at $17 to $20; 1 good do at $22 75; 6 common manufacturing leaf at $20 50 to $31 25, and 1 good do at $33 ₰ 100 lbs. Also 6 bxs at $2 70 to $10 50. Bids on 46 hhds were rejected.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

Sales of Leaf Tobacco at Morris & Chalfant's Warehouse were 8 hhds and 18 cases, as follows: 8 hhds Mason County Leaf and Lugs. 1 at $6 50, 1 at $14 25, 1 at $16 50; 1 at $16; 2 at 50; 1 at $21; 1 at $30. 18 cases Ohio Seed Leaf ranging from $5 50@30.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

October 28.

Tobacco—The sales at the auction warehouses to-day amounted to 110 hhds. At the Pickett warehouse 1 hhd of low grade sold at $7 75; 14 hhds light lugs at $8 30 to $9 75; 7 hhds heavy lugs at $10 to $12 75; 5 hhds light leaf at $13 to $16 50; bitten leaf at $18 to $26 75, and 1 hhd choice manufacturing at $45. At the Ninth street, 1 hhd at $7 95; 8 hhds at $8 15 to $9 50; 2 at $10 25 to $12; 2 at $13 50 to $16; 3 at $18 to $27 50; 1 at $37 75. At the Boone, 1 hhd at $6 95; 1 at $7; 10 at $8 25 to $9 80; 7 at $10 to $12; 7 at $12 75 to $15, and the bulk at $16 26 to $26. At the Louisville, 3 hhds light lugs at $7 to $8 65, and 4 hhds at $13 to $17. A private sale by a manufacturer of 20 hhds cutting factory leaf was made at $40 round.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports Per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin, O & B, 1 car iron; L H Voight, 4 bags chestnuts; Vandevort & Jones, 3 bbls oil; J Kilfaby, 3 bbls cider; D Gilmore, 10 sks wheat, 12 do rye.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—Adams & Co., 50 bbls sand; Hussey, Wells & Co., 770 bbls iron; Hariman & Rahm, 570 half blooms.

Imports per Pittsburgh, F. W. & C. R. R.

F Vangorder, 8 bbls turnips, 2 bbls apples; J Cafforth, 1 bale; Reed, 2 kegs, 2 bbls; S. H. Voight, 3 bbls butter; Wm Stewart, 1 bbl varnish; Watt & Wilson, 4 packages mdse; J Rhodes, 37 kegs mdse; Guthrie & Fall, 1 car staves; Shomaker & King, 100 bbls flour; J S. Leggitt & Co, 3 cars wheat.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Cincinnati.

PER PINE GROVE.—R C Loomis, 139 tons pig iron; J Rhodes, 153 bbls; Shriver & Lazer, 3 bbls oil, 26 boxes soap; J P Dilworth & Co., 10 bbls oil, 10 boxes soap; J P Scott, 5 bbls oil; Hadley & Rockenstein, 25 packages furniture; G B Jones, 7 packages; J B Sneathen, 5 packages; J Sproul, 4 packages; E Heazleton, 6 packages; H Anshutz & Son, 7 plates; F Sellers & Co., 50 tierces lard; Bakewell, Pears & Co., 8 packages; Clarke & Co., 4 packages; J Reamer, 168 empty bbls; W H Hagen, 42 bales hay; R Wallace, 25 bbls apples; Captain Batchelor, 14 bbls apples; F Schmidt, 1 moving; owner, 29 bbls seed.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Rees	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Emma Graham	Stull	Ganesville.
Pine Grove	Bryson	Cincinnati.
Olive	Anderson	Louisville.
James Powell	Lee	Gallipolis.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City
Guidon	Batchelor	Cincinnati.
Julia	Coulson	Zanesville.
Citizen	Sternes	St. Louis.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were ten feet water in the channel and rising. Business among the tow boats was very active. They had a busy time all day yesterday.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—The new steamer Tamaulipas, will leave Pittsburgh for New Orleans direct, on the fifth of November.

THE new steamer Pine Grove, Captain Levi Boyson, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. Shippers will bear this in mind.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The new passenger steamer Yorktown, Capt. Jacob Poe, being unavoidably detained, will leave this day positively for Cincinnati and Louisville. We take pleasure in recommending boat and officers.

CAPT. B. F. Hutchison's new and splendid side-wheel steamer, is announced for Cairo and Memphis. The boat has unsurpassed accommodations and is in charge of careful and popular officers.

THE new and pretty passenger steamer Yorktown, Capt. Jacob Poe, leaves for Cincinnati and Louisville on Saturday. This boat has built under the superintendence of Capt. Poe, one of our most experienced river men. She is a complete boat in every respect, and does credit to all engaged in getting her up. The first clerk is our old friend J. W. Clark. Any business entrusted to him will be done about right. We take pleasure in recommending boat and officers.

CINCINNATI.

Saturday's *Commercial* says:

The river is still receding slowly, with six feet hence to Louisville, and four feet in the canal. The lower Ohio is falling, with six feet from Portland to Cairo. There are 20 inches and falling, in the Cumberland. There are 30 inches in the Kanawha, and falling. The Kentucky is falling, with 2½ feet from Oregon to the mouth.

Boats Due—Silver Spray, Kate Putnam, Fanny, Armenia, Wanahita, Leonidas, Argonaut No. 2 and Onward, from St. Louis; Robt. Burns and Silver Moon, from Memphis; and Peerless, from New Orleans are among the first boats due here.

Arrivals and Departures—The Linnie Brown, from Marietta; C. T. Dumont, from Pomeroy; Annie Laurie, from Kanawha river; Starlight, from St. Louis and Prima Donna, from Cumberland, were among the arrivals.

The Ohio Valley, for Wheeling, and J. R. Gilmore, for Tennessee River, were the only departures outside of the daily packets; both with fine trips.

LOUISVILLE.

The *Press*, of Friday, says:

The river was falling very slowly yesterday, with four feet water in the canal in the evening by the mark. During the previous twenty-four hours it had receded only two inches at the falls, and six inches at the foot of the island. The weather was clear in the morning, but quite cloudy in the evening.

On the falls last evening there were two feet water for boats down the Indiana chute.

Business at the wharf was not very heavy, though our port list includes a larger number than usual. The Falls City arrived from Louisville and the Golden Eagle from Memphis late in the evening.

The Starlight, from St. Louis, had a portion of the wreck of the John Swasy, including machinery, taking it to Cincinnati.

The Lizzie Martin commenced loading yesterday for the Tennessee River, having the wharf lined with flour.

It was rumored at Cairo that the Conway No. 2, belonging to the Government, had been sunk below Paducah.

In the Mississippi at St. Louis, Wednesday, there were but four feet water out to Cairo. The Express had worked out over Crawford's bar, and had reached Cairo.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING ON THE FALLS.—Yesterday morning three adventurous youths from the steamer Starlight, lying at the lower wharfs, to pass off their time thought to take a skiff ride on the river in front of the landing. They pulled out into the middle of the river, wholly unconscious of danger, until they got into the swift water of the falls. They pulled manfully for a brief space, but, being made aware of the current, they lost all presence of mind, and, abandoning their boat, jumped into the river at a point just opposite Fifth street. The skiff floated off down the middle chute, leaving the three youths in the river in water (luckily for them) only about three feet deep.

The perilous position of the party was seen by the gallant sons of Captain McNelly, of the bell boat, who unhesitatingly manned their light boat and pushed out manfully to the rescue. They reached the young men just in time to save one from death by drowning, if not the whole party. They were very much exhausted—in their frantic efforts to evade the falls, and one of them—a little fellow—was repeatedly swept from his feet by the force of the current, and it required the utmost exertions of his companions to sustain him. When the young McNelly's reached them, they barely had sufficient strength to get into the boat, and were safely rowed ashore and rescued from an untimely death. This is the second feat of the sons of Capt. McNelly in saving the lives of persons who had ventured out on the falls.

The yawl of the gunboat No. 23 was also manned and sent to the rescue of the party, but it being very heavy did not reach the scene until after the boys were saved.

J. C. MATTERN,

(Successor to George W. Weyman.)

DRUGGIST,

Corner Third and Smithfield streets.
oc26-1y-eod

GRAVEYARD NOTICE.

The Burying Ground on Stevenson street known as "KERR'S BURYING GROUND," having been sold by the Sheriff for a claim of the city for Paving Taxes, all persons having friends buried therein are requested to have them removed immediately without further notice. oct3-1hm-1m

CANNED MEATS, POULTRY, VEGETABLES, &c.

Roast beef, roast mutton, roast veal, roast lamb, roast turkey, roast chicken, sausage meat, beef and veal soup, mutton soup, chicken soup, green corn, green peas, asparagus, lobsters, salmon, oysters, clams, cranberries, condensed milk, sherries, pine apples, &c. For sale by JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO.,
108 and 110 South Wharves, Philadelphia.
oct20 101-eod

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES

Every description of Fireworks for exhibitions and night parades, comprising rockets, Roman candles, Bengola lights, colored fire, ship lights, torch lights colored, rosin torch lights to burn several hours, triangle wheels, nines, stars, mort